

331
678
V. 14

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**Commissioner of Agriculture
Commerce and Industries**

OF THE
State of South Carolina
B. HARRIS, Commissioner



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
MAY 16 1923

1922

LABOR DIVISION
Factory Inspection and Manufacturing
Statistics

A. H. GIBERT, Jr., Chief Inspector
G. H. LUCAS, IRVIN J. VIA,
State Factory Inspectors

COLUMBIA, S. C.
GONZALES AND BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS,
1923

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Commissioner of Agriculture
Commerce and Industries

of the

State of South Carolina

1922

LABOR DIVISION

~~UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY~~

MAY 16 1923

COLUMBIA, S. C.
GONZALES AND BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS,
1923

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*To His Excellency, the Hon. Wilson G. Harvey, Governor of
South Carolina.*

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of Section 861 of the Civil Code, I have the honor herewith to hand you my annual report, covering the work of the Department for transmission to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the section aforesaid.

Respectfully,

BONNEAU HARRIS.

Commissioner.

Jan. 1, 1923.

REPORT I.

Deflation has run its course in connection with the industries in South Carolina. Conditions would be normal—and perhaps better—but for the boll weevil. A great many lines of industry have been injured by the ravages of the crop pest and the cotton seed oil industry has wellnigh been put out of business.

Textiles saved the State in 1922, industrially speaking, and for the first six months of the year this branch of industry was far from doing as well as during the last half of the year. The report compiled by the labor department this year shows much of interest.

The value of the annual product of all the industries in South Carolina in 1922 was \$244,344,665, and in the year 1921 was \$233,983,467. In 1920 the value was \$405,239,000. In 1919 the total was \$355,181,322, and in 1908, the first year of the Labor Division of this Department, the total was \$108,454,972. The year 1921 was the first year in the history of the Labor Division when the value of the manufactured products had been less than the capital invested, and in 1922, the value of the manufactured product exceeded the amount of the capital invested by \$11,000,000.

I will show below the value of the manufactured product of our leading industries over a period of four years:

	1922	1921	1920	1919
Bakery Products.	\$ 1,643,018	\$ 1,927,582	\$ 2,530,973	\$ 2,113,190
Boxes and Baskets	3,174,767	2,489,505	4,827,474	2,941,165
Brick and Tile...	618,870	747,137	1,528,047	1,241,403
Automobile Mfg..	688,590	670,637	1,950,187	1,338,000
Clothing	526,639	507,000	1,049,657	1,434,000
Confectioneries ..	776,734	843,177	1,276,569	1,229,000
Electricity	6,411,123	8,311,831	8,155,818	5,879,000
Fertilizers	8,841,057	14,440,108	20,855,428	24,458,000
Foundry & Ma-				..
chine	2,998,266	2,926,927	4,960,927	7,505,000

Flour & Grits				
Mills	2,085,008	2,442,521	5,046,860	6,059,000
Gas	624,518	691,124	568,623	448,585
Ice	2,265,821	2,253,594	1,636,106	1,237,000
Lumber & Timber	14,699,686,	12,215,995	20,313,403	18,153,000
Soda Water, Bot-				
tle	2,070,348	3,118,484	4,912,729	4,162,000
Monuments and				
Stone	463,922	990,087	1,037,097	753,831
Oil Mills	10,500,583	15,018,956	29,659,339	39,633,000
Printing	2,686,349	2,410,000	3,347,000	2,773,000
Textiles	180,218,666	158,965,000	286,158,000	228,912,000

Another interesting comparative summary is found in the following:

	1922	1921	1920
Wages Paid	\$49,368,864	\$51,591,292	\$75,172,374

The reduction of \$2,000,000 in the payrolls of the industries of the State is a general spread, although toward the close of the year the total wages paid to textiles' operatives showed a decided increase. The lumber industry has been healthy all year, but the sales of electricity, as reported to this office, showed a marked falling off.

Three years ago we had begun to take great pride in the development of our State. Industry was moving along smoothly and an employed people were enjoying good wages and the comforts of life which money brings. While the deflation policy of our government has given industry a severe jolt, yet we are far better off than we were ten years ago. We had become accustomed to many things which we did not then have and that is what makes the loss of them felt the more keenly. The total wages paid in all industries in 1908 was but \$20,681,000 and the value of the annual product was but \$95,203,000. In 1922 the total wages was \$49,369,000, and the value of product \$244,344,000. We are yet ahead, though we have had two disastrous years. The annual wage in 1908 was \$294 or less than \$1 per day in all industrials. In 1922 the average annual wage was \$569 and an average of \$2.22 a day for each of 257 working days.

331
5078
V. 14

THE BIG FOUR.

The "big four" in the industrial life of South Carolina has been textiles, oil mills, fertilizer factories and lumber and timber. Of these, the textile establishments represent slightly more than half of the total investment but more than 70 per cent of the value of the manufactured product. The industry with the next heaviest investment is electric power plants; yet the total value of the annual product of these plants is less than one-fifth of the investment, while the textile products have an annual value of more than the investment. The annual product of the oil mills is valued at two and one half times the investment, although this was a very bad year for this industry.

A most remarkable increase in business is represented in the mineral and soda water bottling establishments. Ten years ago the output of these establishments was valued at \$702,000. In the supra-normal 1920 this had increased approximately \$5,000,000. In the sub-normal year of 1922 the total output of the bottling works of the State was \$2,070,000.

Also, ten years ago the value of the output of confectionery making plants in the State was \$21,600. In 1920 this had increased to \$1,276,569. In 1922 it was \$776,764. Yet, even in this sub-normal year the total of these two luxuries, taffy candy and soda pop, was approximately \$3,000,000, and one half the amount of our State debt. And these figures do not include soda water sold at fountains or "French" candy shipped into the State in boxes. These facts might suggest something to those looking around for new ways of raising revenue.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Another interesting study is with reference to the motive power of the mills. I have made up herewith a table which shows the great decrease in steam power and the increase in electricity generated by water; the units being in horse-power.

	1910	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Carolina in 1922 was \$244,344,665, and in the year 1921 was						
Water	26,670	27,003	25,510	29,197	18,450	26,180
Steam	76,986	69,001	64,853	61,740	55,380	56,685
Hydro-Elec. ...	41,958	83,130	89,737	93,697	113,343	117,358
Steam-Elec.	17,325	12,945	14,987	23,040	20,434	11,380
Total	165,939	192,089	195,087	207,664	207,707	211,609

24 May 23 day 114 Cont 24 May 23 M.H.

It will be observed that there was an increase in the total volume of energy used. That is due to all textile plants operating steadily, some both day and night. There was a return to the direct water wheels by some of the mills. This was due to water famine on the part of some of the great hydro-electric distributing plants. This also accounts for an increase in the amount of coal used. We will all hail that day when our industries can get along without the use of coal. This is possible.

COTTON SEED OIL INDUSTRY.

The value of the product of the cotton seed oil industry decreased from \$39,633,000 in 1919 to \$15,018,000 in 1921, a reduction of \$24,000,000 in two years. This was due to deflation. But 1922 had yet a worse tale to unfold, for the value of the product of the oil mills has dwindled to \$10,500,000 owing to the depredations of the boll weevil.

While the value of the product was less than ever what it was in pre-war days, the wages showed a corresponding decrease. The total of wages paid in 1919 was \$1,993,000 against \$1,236,500 in 1921, a reduction of \$760,000 in two years; and \$618,000 in 1922, a reduction of fifty per cent.

The figures for several years respectively of a ten-year period are as follows:

	Capital	Value of Product	Wages
1913	\$3,881,756	\$12,980,851	\$ 664,250
1914	4,032,227	15,347,711	721,929
1915	4,095,137	14,407,388	693,558
1917	4,176,889	20,172,715	688,891
1918	4,425,897	28,584,829	1,080,024
1919	5,312,990	39,633,724	1,992,426
1920	5,333,204	29,659,339	1,678,215
1921	5,312,990	15,018,956	1,236,497
1922	4,675,000	10,500,583	618,811

I call particular attention to table X, which is a complete representation of the condition of the cotton seed oil mills of the State. This was a very flourishing industry in 1920, when the value of the annual product was approximately \$30,000,000 and the wages paid amounted to \$1,678,215. In 1922 a number of mills had shut down entirely and the industry was in a serious

plight. I will show the effect of the boll weevil as reflected in the operations in the counties where this industry has been greater; the figures being for annual product:

	1920	1922
Richland	\$3,779,287	\$1,225,800
Lancaster	2,556,359	787,700
Spartanburg	2,201,000	928,400
Charleston	2,156,500	363,700
Darlington	2,069,000	1,044,800
Anderson	1,892,000	611,700
Greenville	1,343,000	566,900
Greenwood	1,258,000	146,415
Florence	1,020,000	177,298

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY.

The fertilizer industry has been hard hit. This business in 1920 received a jolt because of the deflation policy which caused agriculture to collapse. In 1909 the value of the output of the fertilizer factories was \$12,469,000 and in 1919 it had grown to \$24,458,000 but in 1920 the industry had a set back and the value of the product was placed at \$20,855,000. This was about eight and one half per cent of the value of the crops of the State last year.

In 1921 the total value of the fertilizer output was placed at \$14,440,108, a further drop of six million dollars. The wages account decreased from \$2,519,601 to \$1,188,929. The number of persons employed was reduced from 3,016 to 2,078.

In 1922 the output dropped another six millions in value, the total being \$8,841,000. The wages decreased from \$1,188,929 to \$718,556. The manufacturing of fertilizer has had a great set back, but the operations of the plants have been less disastrous, for most of the sales were for cash and most of the long credits were well secured. The agency of the war industry board, the federal land bank, etc., made it possible for farmers to get some cash for fertilizers. The prospects for this industry are brighter.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The total increase in horse power in use from 1910 was 45,670, the manufacturing equipment increased from 3,846,117 spindles in 1910 to 5,175,672 in 1922, from 96,281 looms in 1910 to 116,517 in 1922; from 756,966 bales of cotton in 1910 to 923,410

in 1921. The improved machinery of today required less cotton than the looms in use ten years ago.

While traditionally and fundamentally an agricultural State, South Carolina has the unique distinction of being first in the South and second in the United States in the extent and importance of the textile manufacturing industry. This is due in part to our water powers and the developed hydro-electric power of the State. The relative importance of this industry to the life of the State is seen when I state that the total value of the product of the cotton mills of the State was \$180,218,000 for the year and the total value of all manufactured products in the State (including textiles) for the year ending December 5th, 1922, was \$244,344,000. The value of the textile products is more than three fourths of the total value of all manufactured articles. South Carolina is also among the first in the United States in the value per acre of her twelve leading field crops.

The year 1922 was as much of a tragedy to those dependent upon the operation of industrials for their living as it was upon the cotton farmers. Fortunately for the management of many of the mills their profits from "fat" years had been prudently invested and they were able to exist. However, it was proven conclusively that the mills must prosper if the people must thrive.

During the period of great activity in the textile industry the people were well paid. In 1922 the payroll was increased about one million dollars, but this had to be divided among 6,000 more employees during 13 more working days. So far as I know the mill employees were about as contented with their 1922 wages as they were with their 1920 pay envelopes, because they realized that the cotton factories were running in the South when strikes of long duration were keeping mills closed in the North and cost and in Great Britain, also.

The claim was made during the year that our sister State, North Carolina, had forged ahead of South Carolina in the matter of the number of spindles. The margin is small, one way or the other, but at best South Carolina seems in danger of losing the prestige of being the first state in the South, and the second in the union in the textile industry. It may afford little gratification, but we may say to North Carolina that in our State is produced the hydro-electric power which drives a vast number of spindles in North Carolina.

I think that, when the final figures are in, South Carolina in looms and spindles will remain in the lead, but the fact remains that the greater development at present is going on in North Carolina.

TEXTILE COUNTIES.

Spartanburg is the premier textile manufacturing county of the State, judging from the 1921 report. I give below statistics from the seven counties whose annual product was valued at more than eight million dollars each:

	Val. of Product	No. of Employees	Wages
Spartanburg	\$28,973,725	9,227	\$5,224,107
Greenville	25,468,155	9,014	5,744,566
Anderson	17,487,587	6,604	3,531,701
York	12,443,810	4,227	2,723,431
Union	10,740,244	3,674	1,766,528
Greenwood	10,144,179	3,069	1,577,333
Chester	8,092,327	2,166	1,008,240

The mills in Spartanburg operated 281 days; in Greenville 295; in Anderson 294; in York 272; in Union 308; in Greenwood 295; in Chester 289. Union moved up from seventh to fifth place; Chester came into the group with an increase of \$6,000,000 to \$8,092,000 and Richland dropped back to \$6,971,000.

The mills which a year ago got on this list were:

	Value of Product	No. of Employees	Wages
Spartanburg	\$24,517,154	8,51	\$5,338,188
Greenville	22,073,870	8,285	5,533,016
Anderson	16,601,919	6,051	3,690,880
York	11,137,383	3,895	2,388,663
Richland	10,830,366	2,090	1,678,211
Greenwood	8,916,004	2,928	2,252,860
Union	8,190,634	3,456	2,073,612

To show the effect of deflation upon the cotton mills I give herewith a table showing the decrease in these leading counties:

	1921	1920	1919
Spartanburg	\$24,517,000	\$43,893,000	\$34,501,000
Greenville	22,073,000	47,106,000	39,223,000
Anderson	16,601,000	32,771,000	24,220,000
York	11,137,383	15,745,000	13,054,000
Richland	10,830,000	13,396,000	11,153,000
Greenwood	8,916,000	15,931,000	10,628,000
Union	8,109,000	17,761,000	13,246,000

This fluctuation shows the trend of the industry over the entire State.

THE TEXTILE SUMMARY.

	1910	1921
Capital Invested	\$73,070,000	\$149,744,000
Value of annual product.....	\$69,473,000	\$180,218,000
Average number employed	46,610	61,382
Number under 16 employed.....	8,312	2,443
Total wages	\$11,853,088	\$ 35,886,246
Number of spindles	4,088,782	5,075,672
Number of looms	99,126	116,517
Horse power, water	20,432	26,186
Horse power, steam	74,795	56,685
Horse power, hydro-electric.....	58,167	117,358
Horse Power, steam-electric....	11,975	11,380
Mill village population	114,838	147,864
Number of bales of cotton.....	739,513	923,410
Number tons of coal.....	430,193	508,772

The number of employees has increased by 14,700 and the total wages account shows an increase of \$24,000,000. The number of children working in the mills has decreased from 8,312 to 2,443.

The drought last summer caused a number of mills to fall back upon the use of coal temporarily, and that presents the tremendous normal disparity between steam power and hydro-electric power from being so apparent. The increase of 100 per cent in the hydro-electric used by textile plants, 1910 to 1921, is marvelous.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

The department has endeavored to enforce strictly every law committed to this office. Particular attention has been given to the 55 hour a week law, to the child labor law, and to sanitary regulations. I wish to make acknowledgement to the State Board of Health for cooperation in the latter.

It is with profound pleasure that I report that the number of children working in mills decreased 544 in 1922. There are now employed none under 14 years of age and only 2,433 between the ages of 14 and 16.

I have observed that another great agitation has been started for a federal child labor law. So far as South Carolina is concerned, any such legislation would be fruitless and we should not be alarmed, but I do resent the false propaganda that is being circulated. Most of the trouble that we have comes from Massachusetts, and I am constrained to believe is prompted by malice and envy. Before the federal child labor law was declared unconstitutional, federal inspectors told me that there was no other State in the union where child labor laws were enforced as satisfactorily as they were in South Carolina—and there has been no let up since that time.

I wish to say that I challenge the statements now being circulated to influence Congress and I will welcome any reports from citizens that any of our laws are being violated with impunity.

The fact that there are fewer prosecutions reported from year to year is due not alone to the vigilance of my inspection force, but to the increasing willingness of the mill managers to cooperate. They appear to me to have at heart the welfare of their help, and for that reason we hear so little of mill people constantly moving from one community to another.

I subjoin herewith the report of the chief inspector and I wish to ask that it be read with care. There is also offered a list of improvements noted in the mill properties by the inspectors on their rounds. I am well pleased with the year's work of Inspectors Lucas and Via. The fact that there are fewer prosecutors shows that the laws are being observed.

WHY ARE WE STANDING STILL?

Upon the spindle basis of computation, South Carolina has lost first place among Southern States in the manufacture of

cotton goods. Upon a basis of spindle plus looms, I believe we are yet ahead, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that North Carolina has made tremendous strides in the last two years.

Various reasons have been assigned for this state of affairs. Some declare that the laws of North Carolina are more favorable to industry. Others say that it is the enterprize of North Carolina men of capital. North Carolina has no better climate, no more water power, no other natural advantage over South Carolina and there is no reason why South Carolina should not get busy.

Water power is being generated in this State for the benefit of other States. It seems to me that the General Assembly in considering any hydro-electric power taxation should apply such a tax so as to affect most lightly the power that is made in this State for our home enterprise, and should tax more heavily the power that it takes from South Carolina's navigable streams to operate industries in the State. I think further that a tax on idle hydro-electric power would be a stimulus to the development of such properties.

It is said that a water power has no value except for a market. With coal at its present price and prospects of higher prices next year, I think there is an available market for every atom of power that would be produced if every ounce of water power energy in the State were put to work. Corporations have been formed to buy up the land along the rivers and to hold water powers without development until such a time shall come when the holdings can be released at great profit on the water power exploited. In any event the public pays. Therefore, I suggest to the consideration of the General Assembly a higher tax on undeveloped water power with the hope of forcing the speculators to turn over their holdings to those who will make use of any wasted power.

In endeavoring to learn the true conditions in this State, I inquired of a number of our leading textile manufacturers and they replied dolefully about the laws of South Carolina forbidding the coming of new capital. Yet I see that some of our textiles have managed to survive and to declare 100 per cent stock dividend out of their surplus.

I am sure that no mill manager in South Carolina would for a moment favor the repeal of the humane regulation laws of this State. In that respect we are in advance of North Carolina and

Alabama, and I for one would prefer to see not another cent invested in South Carolina than to witness a backward step with regard to the protection of the rights of the people. During the whole time of the controversy in Congress over child-labor legislation, I never felt uneasy for South Carolina, for I knew that this proposed legislation, no matter how unjust or how contemptible the spirit that prompted it, would never affect South Carolina, for we have our State laws that are as far reaching as any could desire. Federal inspectors, year after year, were kind enough to tell us that our laws were enforced as well as any State could do, and far better than many of them did do. In South Carolina children are not harmed by the effect of mill labor.

The two aspects which give mill managers most concern are the proposals to reduce the hours of labor on textile plants and the tax laws. This Department has gone on record as favoring a shorter week day in industrial plants. I see no reason to change my mind. As to the tax laws, the great objection is as to the uncertainty of what will be done. I confess that our tax system is in a state of development as is the tax system of the whole country. But I question seriously if a cotton mill in South Carolina pays more taxes than it would if it were in North Carolina.

Under the law creating this Department, the commission is charged with the duty of collecting and publishing such statistical information as will be of value in inviting the investing of capital. For several years I have appealed to the Legislature for an appropriation to aid me in this work, and I have been denied the privilege of using even the funds that come into my office for the purposes which I require.

Therefore I am unable to make accurate comparison of taxation figures in South Carolina with those in other States, with reference to textile. This Department was originated for the purpose of trying to put South Carolina before the world at large in a correct and favorable light. Other activities have been put upon this Department to the effect that the original purpose has almost been lost sight of. I respectfully call this to the attention of the General Assembly. In the effort to formalize our Department under the inelastic budget system, we may be depriving South Carolina of an opportunity to protect herself from misleading information being scattered abroad.

While I do not doubt the genuineness or sincerity of those of our mill managers who profess to be discouraged over the prospects, yet I must say that their sources of information may be biased. The mill managers of South Carolina in the main are humane, considerate and even ambitious to keep constantly improving the conditions surrounding the life of their employees. I gather from my inspectors that the mill managers respond readily to any suggestion as to sanitation and other requirements. Mills have spent generously to install machines that will promote ventilation and otherwise to protect the health of the workers.

When all else was practically at a stand still in South Carolina in 1922 the whirl of the cotton spindle went on just the same. I have been told that this was the case at a time when the mills had no profit in the goods they were making. They kept the payroll going and kept the State from going backward. For this we should be grateful. There is no occasion to distrust the mill managers or to question their patriotism. It appears to me that their complaint is that they want to know "where they are at." I think that they are entitled to this information and I think the State should take steps to collect data that will show the relative treatment of industrials in South Carolina and in other States.

I have dwelt at length upon this subject for I consider that we have reached a crisis which nothing can settle but the truth. If our conditions in this State are intolerable, by a standard of justice and square dealings, then those oppressions should be removed. If the actions and attitude of the State are fair to industry, these facts should be made known before the trekking of capital from New England sets in.

I am frank to say that, from all information I can gather, the attitude of Eastern capital toward South Carolina is not enthusiastic, to put it mildly. We wish to invite the utilization of our streams, of our sites, but we of course do not wish to do so at the cost of surrendering what we have fought for a score of years to achieve in the way of remedial legislation.

A GREAT FUTURE AHEAD.

Regarding the textile conditions and possibilities in South Carolina, I am an optimist. Our development has merely been suspended, not arrested. The time is at hand when there will

be a greater mill development in South Carolina. I have watched for 50 years the progress of this exploitation. I was personally acquainted with those captains of industry, Capt. Montgomery, Mr. Hammett, Mr. Converse, and others whose pioneer work remains as the backbone of our industry. I recall the very day the Brown grist mill in Anderson County was sold for \$5,000 in cash and a fertilizer debt of even size. On its site today we find the titantic Pelzer group of mills. These transformations have been wonderful.

But I believe we have made just the beginning—whereas today there are 60,000 persons employed in textiles, I believe the time is not distant when there will be twice this many with a population of half a million persons dependent directly or indirectly upon the turning of the machinery. What I have urged for years is the expansion of our cutting up industry, the making of our cloth into garments. Why should this not be done in South Carolina rather than in New York east side sweat shops?

I have watched the rise and fall of great careers of mill promoters in South Carolina; men whose intellect commands our admiration; whose fortitude challenges respect; whose collapse under circumstances of intrigue and connivance have won our affection. The throttling grip of commission houses has wrested the ownership of some mills from the hands of local people who risked their investments and have invested that ownership in the right of non-residents. But there is yet a lot of home money invested in our cotton mills. The fate of some notable promoters and managers may have deterred some from venturing upon the sea of enterprise, but now that the ways are charted past the derelicts of former disasters, I believe that there will be a revival of interest in mill building by local people.

During the prolonged strike in New England, I heard that South Carolina mills were being handicapped because they were forced to send their products to the print mills in the East and these print mills were idle because of the strike. The question that arose: Why not move some of the mills of the East to the cotton fields and nearer to those people who wear cotton dress goods for a larger period of the year.

South Carolina invites these investments and a safe return on the money is almost certainly guaranteed. There may be found here an abundance of labor pure American with no impression of undesirable foreign elements. I respectfully suggest that the

General Assembly empower me to make investigations looking to the invitation to the East. I am willing to undertake this with my staff or in cooperation with any committee whom the Legislature may appoint.

That the migration of plants from New England is a condition and not a theory, is strongly hinted at if not proved in the article by Mr. Meserve in the appendices to this report "New England Cotton Men Hopeful." This very state of hopefulness shows that they dread the South with its numerous superior advantages. If the South—then why not South Carolina first of all?

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Hon. B. Harris, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I beg to submit herewith the fourteenth annual report of work done by the Labor Division, also including the report on manufacturing industries in South Carolina for the year 1922.

I am glad to report that much progress has been made in this phase of the work for the year just closed. The manufacturing industries as a whole have endeavored to adhere strictly to all laws affecting them, and it was not necessary to bring prosecution except in a few cases. In addition to the inspection of manufacturing industries, the inspectors also enforce the various laws regulating the employment of women in mercantile establishments. The textile industry being the largest employers of labor, especially children, most of the time of the inspectors was given to this phase of the work.

This Department has been advised by prominent officials in the textile industry that the mills today are in better financial condition than a year ago. A year ago quite a number of the mills were unable to make any money, but at the present time most of them are running profitably. Practically all of the mills are running on full time and have their products sold at a profit for the next several months. It is further stated that it is believed South Carolina is on the verge of great prosperity in the textile industry. Labor is abundant and very little difficulty is being experienced in procuring a full complement of labor, and as

there has been no general reduction in wages all seem to be very happy and contented. The mills have been endeavoring to provide ideal working conditions for their employes and should be complimented for the extensive improvements made in the villages, school facilities, play grounds and the general upkeep of their plants, thereby making living conditions as pleasant as possible.

It is of special interest to note that some of the mills have paid large dividends on their stock, and a number of new mills are being erected, large additions to present plants, and others are contemplating extensive improvements in the near future. It is an evident fact that the mills in this State at this time are in a good healthful condition.

HOURS OF LABOR IN TEXTILE PLANTS.

For the past several years there has been a law prohibiting employees in textile plants from working more than sixty hours in a week. Owing to the confusion that occurred due to an agreement made between the mills and their employees for a working agreement of fifty-five hours a week this Department felt that the law should be amended so as to conform to the working agreement. Numbers of complaints were received by this office stating the law was being violated, but upon investigation it was found that some of the employees were laboring under a misapprehension as to the law governing the hours of labor. This matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature at its 1922 session, and the law was amended reducing the hours of labor in textile industries from sixty to fifty-five per week. Upon the enactment of this law all the mills were promptly notified of the change, and regulations were adopted concerning the manner in which the law would be enforced. While the inspectors were making their regular inspection of the mills particular attention was given to instructing the officials concerning the new law. Every precaution was taken to see that the officials of the mills were fully acquainted with the new law, and since the enactment of it very few violations have been found.

It has been found that there is some confusion concerning the provision of the law regulating the hours of labor for night

running in textile plants. It is believed the law should be clarified so as to specify the maximum number of hours that may be worked in a single night and what constitutes a night.

SANITARY CONDITIONS INSIDE THE MILLS.

The sanitary condition of the mills today is better than at any time in the history of this Department. There has been no let-up on the part of the inspectors in seeing that the mills were sanitary in every respect. The mills seem glad to cooperate with this Department and comply with the law and have endeavored to keep their work rooms and toilets in a clean and sanitary manner. In my report of last year it was stated that forty-five mills had installed new sanitary systems of the most improved type, and it was further stated that quite a number of mills contemplated making improvements, and I am glad to report that these mills have completed the installation of sanitary systems of the most improved type.

There are a few mills in the State who continue to use sanitary systems of an obsolete type and experience a great deal of difficulty in keeping them in a sanitary manner. It is hoped these mills will soon install systems of a modern improved type as it will enable them to maintain a cleaner mill with less labor and expense, and it will greatly reduce the chances of contamination.

It is believed the present law governing sanitation in mills and workshops should be amended in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of the employers, workers and inspectors, as to the application in any plant.

SANITARY DRINKING WATER INSIDE THE MILLS.

During the year 1921 a regulation was issued by the State Board of Health upon request of this Department requiring all textile and industrial plants to furnish their employees with sanitary drinking fountains, or to keep receptacles in which water was kept covered, so as to exclude lint, dust, etc., and to furnish employees with individual sanitary drinking cups. Last year a great number of the mills installed sanitary drinking fountains, and quite a number have installed them this year. It is believed that in a short time all of the mills will discard the

covered receptacle for furnishing drinking water and replace with sanitary drinking fountains. Much progress has been made along this line this year and there are only a few mills in the State using the covered receptacle. In addition to the protection given the workers from a healthful standpoint, the mills have found that the drinking fountains is a much more satisfactory manner of furnishing drinking water.

CONDITION OF WORK ROOMS IN THE MILLS.

The condition of the work rooms was found to be very satisfactory. Practically all of the mills maintain a force of scrubbers who keep the floors and walls in a cleanly condition. It was noted that some of the mills are not keeping their work rooms as clean as they should be.

A careful study has been made of the manner in which a great many of the mills scrub their floors. The work was being done while the machinery was in motion. In cleaning the floors, it is necessary to use soap, cleaning materials and water, and this has been found to cause the floors to be very slippery. The practice of scrubbing the floors around machinery while it is in motion is considered extremely dangerous. Some of the mills are scrubbing their floors at night while the machinery is idle and this Department believes this an excellent plan. If the mills could devise some plan whereby the scrubbing could be done when the machinery is not in motion, it would greatly reduce the chances of accidents. The mills have been using every precaution to safeguard their employees against accidents, but some happened. It is hoped that the mills who are not using precautionary measures to protect their employees against accidents will give this matter serious consideration. It has been found that some of the mills do not maintain proper safeguards for protecting employees against moving parts of machinery, and it is suggested that a law be passed regulating such conditions.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

The enforcement of the Child Labor Law is considered one if not the most important phase of the inspection work. Since the Federal Law governing the employment of children in factories has been declared unconstitutional, the responsibility

of this work has increased considerably. Heretofore, the Federal Government maintained a number of inspectors in this State who personally examined all records before issuing permits, and with this cooperation and assistance it was possible to handle this work very efficiently. The provisions of the State Law are not as strict as those contained in the Federal Law. The Federal Government required a child to be of a minimum height and weight although of age as required by law. The State Law has no provision governing the weight or size of a child, and it has been found that some of the mills have employed children who were refused permits by the Federal Inspectors. The State Law requires the parent or guardian to furnish an affidavit as ment has required that applications made for children desiring to the correct age, birth place of the child, and this Department to substantiate age declared by parent, such as, insurance policy, Bible mended that the law be amended so as to be more explicit in the in factories be amended so as to include children working in any style of manufacturing or mercantile establishment.

It has been found that children under 14 years of age have been allowed in the mills. In some instances, it was found that children were helping their parents without receiving any remuneration for their work. It is earnestly recommended that this practice be stopped as it is believed it is against the spirit of the law. The Attorney General has ruled that where children were working simply as an accommodation and assistant to parent or others without compensation and without any contract with the mill would not be considered a violation of the present law. It is hoped the Child Labor Law will be amended at the coming session of the Legislature so as to regulate this matter. If the proposed amendment be adopted, it is suggested that the presence of any child in a textile plant below the age of fourteen years should be considered *prima facie* evidence of its employment therein.

It is further recommended that a law be passed prohibiting any child under sixteen years of age from working on a passenger or freight elevator in any manufacturing plant, mercantile establishment or public building of any kind.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT.

Inspections have been made of all the stores regulated by the law in the principal towns of the State pertaining to employment of women, such as hours of labor, proper seats for resting when not working and sanitary conditions. It was found that some of the mercantile establishments were not strictly complying with the law as to technicalities. After careful investigation it was believed the violations were committed through ignorance of the law, and not with any intent to evade the law. The guilty persons were warned concerning the provisions of the law and upon subsequent inspections, it was found that the law was being complied with in every respect.

It is recommended that the present law prohibiting women employees from working more than twelve hours in a day and more than sixty hours in a week be amended so as to read not more than ten hours in a single day nor more than fifty-five hours in a week. The present law is not clear in its meaning as it has failed to specify what is meant by a woman employee. In numbers of cases, it has been found that women were working for their relatives without receiving any compensation other than board and lodging. The Attorney General has ruled that in his opinion where a woman is employed in a mercantile establishment and has no contract or without receiving money for her labor, the law is not being violated. It is earnestly hoped the law will be amended so as to clarify this matter.

It has been found that practically all of the mercantile establishments coming under the jurisdiction of this Department have endeavored and are using every means to furnish their women employees with comfortable seats to rest upon when not working, also, the sanitary conditions are good, and it is my opinion that the owners or managers of these establishments should be complimented for their strict observance of the law. In addition to complying with the law, the merchants have found that to obtain a maximum amount of efficiency in the work of their employees, and too, keep them contented, every effort is being made to provide as many conveniences as possible in order to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

Only one violation of the law regulating the hours of women employees was found by this Department during the year. This

particular case was where a restaurant was working a waitress more than sixty hours in a week. The proprietor was prosecuted in a magistrate's court and upon being found guilty was fined \$120.00.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND CIGAR FACTORIES.

Inspections were made of the telegraph companies and cigar factories during the year, and it was very gratifying to note that the law governing these industries were being complied with in every respect. Sanitation was good and the hours of employment were found to comply with the provisions of the law.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS, SANITATION AND WELFARE WORK.

It is very gratifying to note that the mills have installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in a number of employees' houses; built new houses of modern construction, school buildings and community houses; additions to school buildings and houses; built swimming pools and playgrounds. The mills have found that to obtain a maximum amount of efficiency in the work of their employees, and to keep them contented they are endeavoring to provide comfortable houses, excellent school facilities, handsome community houses, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings containing the latest improved equipment, such as, gymnasiums, libraries, bowling alleys, pool tables, swimming pools and moving pictures. It has been found that the mills have been erecting community houses for several years past, and in the opinion of this Department it is believed that this plan of providing means of entertainment and pleasure for their employees has accomplished much in keeping them happy and contented. The plan adopted by some of the mills in having community or get-together meetings during each year has done much to create a spirit of good fellowship between employer and employee and has been largely responsible for the few strikes and labor disputes in this State. Attached hereto is a list of some of the improvement made by the mills.

REMARKS.

In all places of employment, especially textile plants where the workers are exposed to excessive heat, humidity, or fatigue from physical exertion, there should be a covered passage way connecting such buildings with the toilets.

It has been found that quite a number of manufacturing plants and mercantile establishments in the State do not maintain proper precautionary measures in protecting elevator shafts or wells and wheel holes. It is suggested that a law be passed requiring manufacturing plants and mercantile establishments to have their hatchways, hoist ways, elevator wells and wheel holes securely fenced, enclosed or otherwise safely protected and due diligence should be used at all times to keep such means of protection closed, except when it is necessary to have same open in order that they may be used.

It is recommended that a law be passed requiring all mercantile and manufacturing establishments of any kind to maintain proper artificial lighting facilities to be used when natural light is inadequate in all passage ways, buildings, stairways, etc. It has been found that quite a number of manufacturing and mercantile establishments in this State do not maintain proper lighting at times in passage ways, main hallways, at main stairs, main stair landings and shafts, and in front of passenger and freight elevators, and upon the entrance floors and other floors during the work days, that is from time that the buildings are open for use until time when it is closed. Of course, this recommendation is made to take effect only at times when the influx of natural light is inadequate.

Attached hereto you will find some proposed amendments to the present laws now being enforced by this Department. It is earnestly requested that these recommendations be brought to the attention of the Legislature requesting that they be enacted into law.

REMARKS CONCERNING STATISTICAL REPORT.

I am attaching hereto a statistical report concerning the manufacturing industries in the State showing the wealth, number of employes, salaries and wages paid, etc. This information is gathered by sending a questionnaire known as a schedule report to all manufacturing industries in the State. The law requires that the manufacturers answer all questions on the report and return to this office not later than the fifth day of December of each year. On account of the law requiring this Department to render an annual report on the first of each year, it is important that all of the schedule reports mailed to manufacturers be returned not later than the date stated above, in order

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

MAY 16 1923

that the information and data may be classified and all figures compiled in order to include in it the annual report of this Department.

For several years past it has been found that some of the manufacturers either through negligence or indifference do not return the schedule reports promptly, and there are others who do not return them at all. Owing to the present law not containing specific penalties for the violation of it, it is earnestly recommended that this matter be brought to the attention of the next session of the Legislature requesting that an amendment to this law be passed specifying specific penalties for the violation of it.

Owing to the failure of some of the manufacturers to comply with this law, this Department has been unable to render a complete report of the manufacturers in this State. It is felt that the report of manufacturers is not complete and does not do justice to the State. And too, it is a source of some embarrassment to this Department, as inquiries have been received during each year concerning some special manufacturing business, and owing to the report being incomplete, it was not possible to furnish complete figures and data.

COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

During the first part of this year some complaints were received from employes in the cotton mills concerning the fifty-five hour per week Act. Upon investigation it was found that some of the employes did not fully understand the provisions of the law. Immediately upon receipt of a complaint an inspector was dispatched to make a complete investigation, and it was found that owing to the employes not fully understanding the law was the cause of the complaints.

It was only necessary to make a few prosecutions during the year for violation of the Labor laws. It has been found that the mills are trying to cooperate with this Department in the enforcement of the various laws affecting them, and taking them as a whole they have endeavored to adhere strictly to the law.

CONCLUSION.

It is felt that much progress has been made in improving the conditions of textile plants in the State. The inspectors have made 617 regular and special inspections of the mills, and in ad-

dition to this work they have inspected the mercantile establishments and telegraph companies coming under the jurisdiction of this Department. I wish to commend the inspectors very highly for the efficient work they have done in the enforcement of the various laws coming under the jurisdiction of the Labor Division. In addition to being experienced textile men and having practical knowledge of working conditions in the textile plants, and too, having worked with this Department for several years and being thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Labor Law places them in a position to render efficient service to the Department and to the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. GIBERT, JR.,
Chief Inspector.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROPERTY.

It is of special interest to note that quite a number of improvements have been made in the mills and villages during the year and following is a list of some of the mills showing improvements made:

Arcadia Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in 90 employes' houses. Paved sidewalks. Built 12 new houses, erected \$10,000 addition to school building. Built playground and swimming pool. Installed 64 new looms in mill.

Belton Mills—Graded streets and paved sidewalks. Built one new house. Built playground and swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed laundry.

Saxe-Gotha Mills—Built addition to mill and installed two winders.

Manetta Mills—Installed lights in 25 houses. Graded streets. Overhauled 28 houses. Built 3 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Woolen cards improved and some looms in mill. Installed ice plant and laundry.

F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.—Installed water in yard, lights, sewerage and bath rooms in 250 employes' houses. Each lot is enclosed with evergreen hedges. Paved sidewalks. Remodelled practically all houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Watts Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in 8 employes' houses. Paving streets. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed 188 box looms.

Pelzer Mfg. Co.—Graded streets and paved sidewalks. Remodelled 75 employes' houses. Built 15 new houses. Building large new gymnasium. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill and new toilets.

Lydia Cotton Mills—Installed deep wells, lights, septic closets and bath in all employes' houses. Paved sidewalks. Remodelled 100 employes' houses. Built 30 new houses. Built playground. Made \$8,000 addition to school building. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed 118 Northrop Automatic, 40 looms, one Foster winder, one wasper.

Pickens Mill—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Victor-Monaghan Co. Greer Plant—Installed water, lights in all employes' houses. Made top soil streets. Remodelled 20 houses. Built 3 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed laundry. Nine houses with sewerage and bath.

Hermitage Cotton Mills—Installed water, lights in all houses. Remodelled all employes' houses. Built 27 new houses. Built playground and swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains. Installed ice plant for employes.

Cowpens Mills—Installed lights in all houses. Remodelled all houses. Built 3 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Bought 16 automatic looms and one cord for mill.

Republic Cotton Mills—Paved streets. Remodelled 25 employes' houses. Built 20 new houses. Installed two roving frames, 325 spindles in carding department of mill. Installed ice plant for employes.

Judson Mills—Installed sewerage in 42 employes' houses. Building 190 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Building new weave shed. Planning to erect new community building and swimming pool.

Victor-Monaghan Co., Ottaray Plant—Remodelled 18 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed 9 new frames in cord room.

Orr Cotton Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage in 25 employes' houses. Built 25 new houses.

Brandon Mills—Graded streets. Remodelled 25 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Winnsboro Mills—Installed water and lights in all employes' houses, sewerage in 40 per cent, and bath in 10 per cent of the houses. Erected Community Building. Built playgrounds and two swimming pools. Installed sanitary drinking fountains. Built new office building and drug store. Installed ice plant for employes.

Inman Mills—Installed lights in all employes' houses. Building 50 new houses. Built play grounds. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in Mill. Installed ice plant for employes.

Glencoe Mills—Installed eight new winders in mill.

Spartanburg County Mills—Installed lights, water and sewerage in 20 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Union Bleachery—Graded streets. 115 houses repaired and painted inside and out. Built 22 new houses. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill and new toilets. Doubled old equipment in mill. Installed ice plant for employes.

Clifton Mfg. Co.—Installed water, lights, sewerage in 75 em-

ployes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed new toilets at No. 3 mill. Installed laundry for employes.

The Oconee Mills Co.—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes' houses. Have graded streets. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Conestee Mills—Installed lights in all houses. Graded streets. Built playground and swimming pool for employes. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Anderson Cotton Mill—Installed lights in all houses, sewerage and water in a few. Built 30 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Arcade Mills—Built base ball park. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Pacific Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all houses. Built graded streets, curb and gutters. Built 3 new houses. Put in refrigerating system of drinking fountains. Installed pickers and a few looms in mill.

Riverside Mfg. Co.—Graded streets. Remodelled 12 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Recovered entire mill. Installed 6 combers, 4 lap machines. Planted trees around mill.

H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill—Covered 10 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Chesnee Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in two employes' houses. Graded streets. Repainted all employes' houses. Built one new house. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Spartan Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in 350 employes' houses. Paved sidewalks. Remodelled 10 houses. Now building playground and swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Courtenay Mfg. Co.—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Globe Mfg. Co.—Remodelled 5 houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Pelham Mills—Remodelled 6 houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Va. Mfg. Co.—Repainted 39 houses. Built playground and swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed new toilets in mill.

Toxaway Mills—Built 26 new houses. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed ice plant and laundry for employes.

Riverside Mfg. Co.—Remodelled 5 employes' houses. Built 5 new houses. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains. Installed 504 new spindles in mill. Installed ice plant and laundry for employes.

Issaqueena Mill—Built 8 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed pajama check attachments on looms in mill.

Pacolet Mfg. Co.—Installed new toilets in mill. Installed new power house and three new boilers.

Royal Mills—Remodelled 6 new houses. Installed new toilets in mill. Installed some new machinery in mill.

Baldwin Cotton Mills—Remodelled 265 employes' houses in 1922. Built playground. Installed new toilets in mill. Installed one hundred 40-in. Draper looms in mill.

The Dillon Mills—Graded streets. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in one mill.

Cheraw Cotton Mills—Improvements made prior to this year.

Travora Cotton Mills—Installed lights in employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed new toilets in mill.

Arcadia Mills—Built 46 new houses with toilets and sewerage. Set out hedges around houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Charleston Bagging Mfg. Co.—Installed 6 looms and one carding system.

The Gault Mfg. Co.—Installed baths in 14 houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Excelsior Knitting Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage and bath in 100 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed two new toilets in mill. Installed some new machinery.

Lexington Mfg. Co.—Graded streets. Built swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Laurens Cotton Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage in 140 houses. Graded streets. Remodelled 38 houses. Built playgrounds and flower gardens. Repainted school building. Night school teaching math. and textiles and several classes in Domestic Science for women.

Wymojo Yarn Mills—Painted Village. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Mills Mill—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes' houses. Graded streets. Built 40 new houses.

The Springstein Mills—Installed 40 Crompton looms in mill.

Poinsett Mills—Paved streets. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

The D. E. Converse Co.—Remodelled some employes' houses. Built one new house. Installed new toilets in mill.

Bowling Green Spinning Mills—Installed lights in all employes' houses. Remodelled all houses and painted them. Built 10 new houses. Installed four new toilets in mill. Made addition to mill—200 ft. x 60 ft. Installed 5000 spindle Whitin equipment throughout mill.

Drayton Mills—Paved sidewalks. Painted interior of employes' houses. Built two new houses for overseers. Built playground. Installed some new machinery.

Santee Mills—Graded streets. Remodelled 15 employes' houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains.

Equinox Mill—Installed water and lights in all houses and now installing sewerage. Paved streets. Remodelled two houses. Built large community building. Built playground and swimming pool. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed new toilets in mill.

Oregon Cotton Mills—Installed water and lights in 165 houses. Graded streets and paved sidewalks. Painted and repaired 165 houses. Built Y. M. C. A. building and playground for employes. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Built community house.

Chiquola Mfg. Co.—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes houses and free bath houses. Graded streets. 138 houses built. Built community house and playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mill—Paved streets.

Lockmore Cotton Mills—Remodelled 32 houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Painted all houses. Installed 16 combers, 4 cardh, 2 slivers.

Gluck Mills—Spent \$5,000 paving sidewalks. Built 4 new houses. Installed new toilets in mill.

Pendleton Mfg. Co.—Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed new toilets. Installed 12 looms in mill.

Glenwood Cotton Mills—Installed water, lights, sewerage in all employes' houses. Graded streets. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains. Installed 430 looms, 4 spinning frames, one speeder in mill.

Middleburg Mills—Graded streets. Remodelling houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Calhoun Mills—Graded streets. Put new roofs on houses where needed. Built 23 houses. Installed new toilets in mill. Will put in 400 looms and 15,000 spindles this winter and spring.

Dunean Mills—Built 14 new houses.

Woodruff Cotton Mills—Building 25 new houses. Added feltering plant to mill.

Williamston Mills—Worked streets and sidewalks. Remodelled 80 houses. Built 8 new houses. Built baseball and basketball grounds.

Fairmont Mfg. Co.—Installed all houses with water and lights. Remodelled all houses recently. Built 19 new houses.

Norris Cotton Mills Co.—Installed water and lights in 85 houses. Graded streets. Remodelled 12 houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Jackson Mills—Graded streets. Remodelled all houses. Built 10 new houses. Installed 448 spindles in mill.

Alice Mills—Installed water, lights in 127 houses. Built 26 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Broad River Mills—Overhauled 25 houses. Built 7 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed feelers on 324 looms, 2 spinning frames, 1 quill cleaner and new lighting system in mill. Installed ice plant for employes.

The Irene Mills—Installed water, lights and septic tanks in all employes' houses. Built playground. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Made an addition of 40 x 65 ft. to the mill.

Union Buffalo Mills Co.—Built two new houses.

Santee Mills, Bamberg Branch—Installed water, lights, sewerage in 5 houses. Graded streets. Remodelled 13 houses. Built 5 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Clinton Mills—Graded streets. Built 10 new houses. Installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill. Installed 200 new Draper looms in mill.

TABLE 1.—DIRECTORY OF COTTON MILLS AND OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES—1922

County.	Location.	Title of Corporation.	Name of President	Spin- dles.	Looms	Kind of Goods Manufactured.
Abbeville	Abbeville	Abbeville Cotton Mills	H. A. Hatch	29 796	966	Standard and Export Sheetings.
	Calhoun Falls	Calhoun Mills	Jas. P. Gossett	25 600	600	Sheetings and Prints.
	Bath	The Aiken Mills	W. C. Langley	32 832	784	Sheetings, Drills and Marquisettes.
Aiken	Graniteville	Graniteville Mnfg. Co.	Jacob Phinizy	96 000	2 686	Sheetings, Drills and Prints.
	Langley	The Langley Mills	W. C. Langley	46 720	1 090	Drills, Twills and Sheetings.
	Clearwater	The Seminole Mills	W. C. Langley	23 104	508	Sheetings, Drills and Marquisettes.
Anderson	North Augusta	Metallic Press Cloth Company	Wm. A. Lee	.....	.....	Press Cloth.
	Vaocluse	Graniteville Mfg. Company	Jacob Phinizy	.....	.....	.....
	Warrenville	Graniteville Mfg. Company	Jacob Phinizy	.....	.....	.....
	Anderson	Anderson Cotton Mills	W. C. Langley	71 392	1 920	Print Cloths and Pajama Checks.
	Anderson	Anderson Hosiery Mill	C. G. Sayre	.....	.....	Cotton and Wool Hose and Half Hose.
	Belton	Belton Mills	Ellison A. Smyth	63 036	1 400	Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints and Twills.
	Belton	Blair Mills	E. B. Rice	2 304	48	Turkish Towels.
	Anderson	Brogan Mills	Jas. P. Gossett	30 468	900	Cotton Flannels and Gingham.
	Konea Path	Chiquola Mfg. Co.	J. D. Hammett	41 280	1 000	Print Cloths.
	Anderson	Conneross Yarn Mill	A. S. Farmer	1 200	.....	Asbestos Yarns and Cotton Mop Yarns.
	Anderson	Equinox Mill	W. H. Wellington	17 544	408	Cotton Duck.
	Anderson	Gluck Mills	W. H. Wellington	36 160	652	Carden Lawns.
	Anderson	Hetrick Hosiery Mill	W. A. Hetrick	.....	.....	Knitted Hosiery.
	Iva	Jackson Mills	Alfred Moore	27 776	721	Cotton Sheetings.
	Anderson	Orr Cotton Mills	Jas. D. Hammett	62 272	1 504	Print Cloths.
	Pelzer	Pelzer Mfg. Co.	Ellison A. Smyth	136 000	2 581	Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills.
Bamberg	Pendleton	Riverside Mfg. Co.	B. B. Gossett	10 752	.....	Carded and Combed Yarns.
	Autun	Pendleton Mnfg. Co.	E. N. Sitton	2 800	6	Leno.
	Anderson	Riverside Mnfg. Co.	B. B. Gossett	25 816	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Anderson	H. C. Townsend Cotton Mills	J. B. Townsend	3 840	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Anderson	Toxaway Mills	Jas. P. Gossett	30 384	788	Print Cloths.
	Williamston	Williamston Mills	Jas. P. Gossett	32 256	750	Wide Print Cloths.
	Bamberg	Santee Mills (Bamberg Plant)	John H. Cope	14 848	264	Sheetings.
	Blackville	Sunlight Hosiery Mill	J. M. Farrall	.....	.....	Ladies Hosiery.
	Charleston	Charleston Bagging Mnfg. Co.	John D. Filley	1 536	48	Bagging for Baling Cotton.
	Charleston	General Asbestos & Rubber Co.	C. B. Jenkins	4 800	37	Asbestos Textiles.
Cherokee	Charleston	Royal Mills	F. W. Wagener	13 056	192	Osnaburgs, Yarns and Seamless Bags.
	Gaffney	Alma Mills	W. C. Hamrick	10 000	260	Cotton Sheetings.
	Blacksburg	Broad River Mills	W. O. Hamrick	13 000	325	Sheetings.
	Cherokee Falls	Cherokee Falls Mnfg. Co.	W. S. Forbes	27 660	500	Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.
	Gaffney	Gaffney Knitting Mill	C. M. Smith	.....	.....	Cotton Hosiery.

Gaffney	.....	Gaffney Mnfg. Co.	Alfred Moore	67 264	1 868	Print Cloths.
Gaffney	.....	Globe Mnfg. Co.	Henry C. Moore	5 568	143	Fancies, Terry and Huck Towels.
Gaffney	.....	Hamrick Mills	W. C. Hamrick	25 000	625	Sheetings.
Gaffney	.....	The Irene Mills	H. D. Wheat	4 816	134	Cotton Damask, Napkins and Towels.
Gaffney	.....	Limestone Mills	J. A. Carroll	25 000	640	Sheetings.
Gaffney	.....	Musgrove Mills	W. C. Hamrick	10 000	260	Cotton Sheetings.
Gaffney	.....	Palmetto Damask Mills	H. C. Wheat	.....	40	Cotton Damask and Napkins.
Chester	.....	Baldwin Cotton Mills	Alex Long	31 488	890	Sheetings and Osnabergs.
Chester	.....	Eureka Cotton Mills	Leroy Springs	25 752	600	Sheetings.
Lando	.....	Manetta Mills	H. B. Heath	16 000	338	Yarns and Cotton Blankets.
Great Falls	.....	Republic Cotton Mills	Robert S. Mebane	58 848	1 320	Print Cloths.
Chester	.....	Springstein Mills	Leroy Springs	14 560	610	Ginghams.
Chester	.....	Cheraw Cotton Mills	Robt. Chapman	6 912	.....	Hosiery Yarns on Cones.
Chesterfield	.....	Pee Dee Knitting Mills	Robt. Chapman	.....	.....	Mens Knitted Underwear.
Darlington	.....	Darlington Mfg. Co.	G. H. Millikin	51 392	1 243	Print Cloths.
Hartsville	.....	Hartsville Cotton Mills	C. C. Twitty	36 064	880	Print Cloths.
Dillon	.....	The Dillon Mills	L. A. Tatum	40 500	.....	Cotton Yarns.
Edgefield	.....	Addison Mills	H. P. Kendall	17 312	312	Surgical Gauze.
Winnsboro	.....	Winnsboro Mills	S. Harold Greene	77 028	22	Rubber Fabric.
Greenville	.....	American Spinning Co.	J. H. Morgan	53 760	1 104	Brown Sheetings.
Greenville	.....	Brandon Mills	Aug. W. Smith	87 808	2 220	Print Cloths and Bag Goods.
Greenville	.....	Camperdown Mills	C. E. Graham	15 056	612	Ginghams.
Conestee	.....	Conestee Mills	Thos. I. Charles	20 264	505	Drills and Sheetings.
Greenville	.....	Couch Cotton Mills	W. D. Couch	5 496	26	Cotton Duck, Hose and Belting.
Greenville	.....	Dunean Mills	R. E. Henry	50 720	1 200	Fine Fancy Cotton Goods and Silk Stripe Goods.
Fountain Inn	.....	Woodside Cotton Mills (Ft. Inn pt.)	J. T. Woodside	16 000	450	Prints and Twills.
Greer	.....	Franklin Mills	W. E. Mason	11 000	885	Sheetings and Drills.
Greer	.....	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Greer pt.)	W. E. Beattie	25 600	730	Print Cloths, Fancies and Pillow Tubing.
Greenville R. 2	.....	Jenkins Mills Inc.	J. A. Jenkins	3 200	.....	Cotton Yarns.
Greenville	.....	Judson Mills	B. E. Geer	52 640	1 288	Fancy Cotton, Silk Cloth and Yarn.
Greenville	.....	Mills Mill	H. A. Leagon	31 000	816	Cotton Goods.
Greenville	.....	Monaghan Mills	W. E. Beattie	60 030	1 030	Print Cloths, Fancies and Quilts.
Pelham	.....	Pelham Mills	H. T. Oigler	10 056	.....	Coarse Yarns.
Piedmont	.....	Piedmont Mnfg. Co.	W. E. Beattie	69 412	1 972	Cotton Sheetting and Drills.
Greenville	.....	F. W. Poe Mnfg. Co.	F. W. Poe	70 352	1 670	Plain and Fancy Cloths.
Greenville	.....	Poinsett Mills	Aug. W. Smith	27 776	726	Print Cloths.
Simpsonville	.....	Woodside Cotton Mills	J. T. Woodside	25 000	600	Print Cloths and Bag Goods.
Greenville	.....	Union Bleaching & Finishing Co.	John W. Arrington	.....	.....	Bleach, Dye and Finish Cotton Piece Goods.
Greenville	.....	Vardry Cotton Mills	Clifton Corley	4 320	.....	Cotton Yarns.
Fountain Inn R. 3	.....	Virginia Mnfg. Co.	Jas. H. Morgan Jr.	5 248	.....	Single and Ply Cotton Yarns.
Greenville	.....	Woodside Cotton Mills	J. T. Woodside	113 060	2 638	Print Cloths and Twills.
Greenwood	.....	Greenwood Cotton Mills	Jas. C. Self	52 088	1 124	Print Cloths.
Greenwood	.....	Greenwood Hosiery Mill	W. T. Bailey	.....	.....	Ladies Fine Guage Mercerized Hose.
Greenwood	.....	Grendel Mills No. 1 and 2	J. P. Abney	62 080	1 402	Sheetings and Print Cloths.

TABLE 1 DIRECTORY OF COTTON MILLS AND OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1922 Continued

County	Location	Title of Corporation	Name of President	Spin- dles.	Looms	Kind of Goods Manufactured
Kershaw	Ninety-Six	Ninety-Six Cotton Mills	Jas. C. Self	24 192	567	Print Cloths.
	Greenwood	Panola Cotton Mills	B. B. Gossett	17 472	400	Print Cloths.
	Ware Shoals	Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	Benj. D. Riegel	70 200	1 907	Drills, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings and Osnaburgs.
	Camden	Hermatige Cotton Mills	R. B. Pitts	16 640	390	Cotton Cloth.
Lancaster	Camden	Wateree Mills	Henry P. Kendall	18 816	420	Medical Gauze.
	Kershaw	Kershaw Cotton Mills	Leroy Springs	12 160	482	Carded Lawns, Print Cloths and Shade Goods.
Laurens	Lancaster	Lancaster Cotton Mills	Leroy Springs	139 608	3 006	Sheetings, Shirtings and Yarns.
	Goldville	Banna Mfg. Co.	Wm. A. Moorhead	14 224	352	Wide Prints.
	Clinton	Clinton Cotton Mills	M. S. Bailey	68 512	1 522	Plain Cotton Sheetings and Twills.
	Laurens	Laurens Cotton Mills	N. B. Dial	44 832	1 184	Shirtings and Dimities.
	Clinton	Lydia Cotton Mills	M. S. Bailey	22 544	500	Print Cloths.
	Laurens	Mojoto Mills	D. C. Jones	.....	16	Fancy Cotton Cloths.
Lexington	Laurens	Watts Mills	Geo. M. Wright	43 200	984	Fancies.
	Lexington	Martel Mills Inc. (Lexington Pt.)	G. E. Huggins	6 784	204	Ticking, Hickory Shirting and Overall Goods.
	Batesburg	Martel Mills Inc. (Middleburg Pt.)	G. E. Huggins	10 624	320	Tickings and Shirtings.
	Lexington	Martel Mills Inc. (Red Bank Pt.)	G. E. Huggins	11 200	288	Sateens and Pajama Checks.
	Marion	Marion Mfg. Co.	W. Stackhouse	7 168	.....	Lace Curtain Yarns.
	McColl	Marlboro Cotton Mills	Claude Gore	46 344	106	Yarns and Tire Fabrics.
Newberry	Whitmire	Glenn-Lowery Mngf. Co.	E. E. Childs	70 848	1 650	Print Cloths.
	Newberry	Mollohon Mngf. Co.	Geo. W. Summer	40 192	1 012	Print Cloths and Sheetings.
	Newberry	Newberry Cotton Mills	Z. F. Wright	44 536	1 224	Sheetings.
	Newberry	Oakland Cotton Mills	W. H. Hunt	26 432	600	Print Cloths and Sheetings.
Oconee	Newry	The Courtenay Mngf. Co.	W. L. Gassaway	25 344	624	Pajama Checks.
	Walhalla	Keowee Yarn Mills	W. A. Hetrick	4 926	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Westminster	Oconee Mills Company	Robt. Lassiter	13 000	260	Fancy Cotton Goods.
	Seneca	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Seneca pt.)	W. E. Beattie	19 840	450	Sheetings.
Orangeburg	Walhalla	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Walhalla pt)	W. E. Beattie	18 816	1 002	Sheetings.
	Orangeburg	Orange Cotton Mills	W. W. Wannamaker	5 000	.....	Cotton Twine.
Pickens	Orangeburg	Santee Mills (Orangeburg pt.)	John H. Cope	14 828	396	Prints.
	Easley	Alice Mills	Allan J. Graham	24 576	532	Print Cloths.
	Easley	Easley Cotton Mills No. 1.	E. F. Woodside	37 748	1 020	Sheetings.
	Liberty	Easley Cotton Mills No. 2.	E. F. Woodside	24 540	600	Sheetings and Print Cloths.
Orangeburg	Liberty	Easley Cotton Mills No. 3.	E. F. Woodside	11 776	200	Sheetings and Print Cloths.
	Easley	Glenwood Cotton Mills	W. M. Hagood	45 016	1 160	Wide Prints and Sheetings.
	Central	Issaqueena Mills	W. L. Gassaway	25 680	630	Pajama Checks.
	Catechee	Norris Cotton Mills	T. M. Norris	19 968	440	Wide Print Cloths.
	Pickens	Pickens Mill	W. M. Hagood	23 040	606	Sheetings.
	Pickens	Pickens Mill	W. M. Hagood	23 040	606	Sheetings.

Richland	.....	Columbia	.....	Columbia Mills Company	.....	Howard Baetjer	.....	29 556	473	Heavy Canvass, Felts and Rope.
	.....	Columbia	.....	Glenco Cotton Mills	.....	T. H. Wannamaker	.....	6 048	.....	Cotton Twine, Yarns and Rope.
	.....	Columbia	.....	Martel Mills Inc. (Palmetto Pt.)	.....	G. E. Huggins	.....	10 320	300	Fancy Weaves, Shirtings and Pajama Checks.
	.....	Columbia	.....	Pacific Mills	.....	Robt. F. Herrick	.....	202 048	4 800	Cotton Prints.
	.....	Columbia	.....	F. T. Parker Co.	.....	F. T. Parker	.....	200	2	Press Cloth.
	.....	Columbia	.....	Southern Aseptic Laboratories	.....	G. A. Guignard	.....	.....	.....	Absorbant Cotton and Sanitary Napkins.
	.....	Columbia	.....	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Aplache pt)	.....	W. E. Beattie	.....	19 712	.....	Carded and combed Cotton Yarns.
Spartanburg	.....	Arlington	.....	Arcadia Mills	.....	H. A. Ligon	.....	33 952	844	Sheetings & Pajama Checks.
	.....	Arcadia	.....	Arkwright Mills	.....	R. Z. Cates	.....	20 256	604	Drills.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Beaumont Mnfg. Co.	.....	D. L. Jennings	.....	37 752	886	Prints, Sheetings, Yarns.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Blue Ridge Hosiery Mills	.....	Joseph Lee	.....	.....	.....	Cotton Hosiery.
	.....	Landrum	.....	Calton Mnfg. Co.	.....	Chas. L. O'Neale	.....	.....	.....	Ladies' Mercerized Hose.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Chesnee Mills	.....	John A. Law	.....	20 160	440	Lawns & Combed Yarns.
	.....	Chesnee	.....	Clifton Mnfg. Co.	.....	J. C. Evins	.....	86 800	2 660	Prints Cloth, Sheetings, Drills.
	.....	Glendale	.....	The D. E. Converse Co.	.....	W. E. Lindsay	.....	37 988	980	Brown Sheetings, Drills, Print Cloths.
	.....	Fingerville	.....	Cohannet Mills	.....	B. B. Gossett	.....	8 444	.....	Single & Two Ply Warps and Skeins.
	.....	Cowpens	.....	Cowpens Mills	.....	H. W. Kirby	.....	17 360	384	Brown Sheetings.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Crescent Mnfg. Co.	.....	B. W. Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	Childrens Cotton Hosiery.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Drayton Mills	.....	B. W. Montgomery	.....	44 800	842	Fine and Fancy Goods.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Enoree Mills	.....	Allan J. Graham	.....	32 600	844	Sheetings and Drills.
	.....	Enoree	.....	Fairmont Mnfg. Co.	.....	Elroy Ctrtis	.....	12 608	328	Cotton Sheetings.
	.....	Fairmont	.....	Fort Prince Spinning Co.	.....	Alfred Moore	.....	4 000	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	.....	Wellford	.....	W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	.....	W. H. Gray	.....	20 032	.....	Combed Yarns.
	.....	Woodruff	.....	Inman Mills	.....	J. A. Chapman	.....	40 096	1 000	Print Cloths.
	.....	Inman	.....	Mary Louise Mills	.....	William Whitman	.....	6 144	.....	Ply Yarn.
	.....	Mayo	.....	Model Mills	.....	D. E. Camak	.....	2 240	54	Shirtings and Gingham. (Character Cloth)
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Pacolet Mnfg. Co.	.....	V. M. Montgomery	.....	77 128	2 080	Sheetings, Drills and Twills.
	.....	Pacolet	.....	Saxon Mills	.....	John A. Law	.....	41 216	1 000	Print Cloths.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Shamrock Damask Mills	.....	Mrs. Mollie Spears	.....	.....	60	Cotton Damask.
	.....	Landrum	.....	R. L. Lee Co.	.....	R. L. Lee	.....	85 000	16	Cotton Damask.
	.....	Landrum	.....	Spartan Mills	.....	W. S. Montgomery	.....	11 392	1 568	Print Cloths.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Spartan County Mills	.....	Wade H. Gray	.....	.....	.....	Combed Peeler Yarns.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Star Hosiery Mills	.....	A. V. Victorius	.....	.....	.....	Cotton and Mercerized Hosiery.
	.....	Tucapau	.....	Tucapau Mills	.....	J. F. Cleveland	.....	65 184	1 042	Print Cloths.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Martel Mills Inc. (Valley Falls Pt)	.....	G. E. Huggins	.....	12 480	300	Three Leaf Twills and Sheetings.
	.....	Spartanburg	.....	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Victor pt.)	.....	W. E. Beattie	.....	59 136	1 511	Print Cloths and Fancy Tubing.
	.....	Greer	.....	Whitney Mnfg. Co.	.....	W. E. Winchester	.....	30 652	850	Sheetings.
	.....	Whitney	.....	Woodruff Cotton Mills	.....	Aug. W. Smith	.....	24 052	910	Fine Sheetings.
	.....	Woodruff	.....	Excelsior Knitting Mills	.....	Emshie Nicholson	.....	5 616	.....	Mens & Womens Cotton Hosiery, Yarns and Paper Boxes.
Union	.....	Union	.....	Gault Mnfg. Co.	.....	J. H. Gault	.....	.....	.....	Cotton Hosiery.
	.....	Lockhart	.....	Monarch Mills, (Lockhart plant)	.....	W. E. Winchester	.....	57 184	1 004	Print Cloths & Sheetings.
	.....	Union	.....	Monarch Mills, (Union Plant)	.....	W. E. Winchester	.....	78 528	1 921	Print Cloths & Sheetings.
	.....	Union	.....	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ottaray pt.)	.....	W. E. Beattie	.....	24 704	540	Fancy Print Cloths.
	.....	Union	.....	Union-Buffalo Mills Co.	.....	H. C. Fleitman	.....	158 800	4 061	Print Cloths, Sheetings, Drills, Osnaburgs and Pajama Checks.

TABLE 1 DIRECTORY OF COTTON MILLS AND OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1922 Continued

County.	Location.	Title of Corporation.	Name of President	Spin- dles.	Looms	Kind of Goods Manufactured.
York	Jonesville	Victor-Monaghan Co. (Wallace pt.).	W. E. Beattie	15 980	424	Sheetings.
	Rock Hill	Aragon Cotton Mills	Alex Long	23 552	566	Print Cloths.
	Rock Hill	Arcade Cotton Mills Co.	Alex Long	18 576	452	Print Cloths and Shirtings.
	York	Cannon Mfg. Company	C. A. Cannon	15 572	466	Cotton Towels.
	Clover	Clover Mills Company	K. S. Tanner	24 036	.....	Combed Yarns.
	Rock Hill	Enterprise Mfg. Company	T. L. Johnson	108	2	Jute Bagging.
	Fort Mill	Fort Mill Mfg. Company	Leroy Springs	41 968	1	Ginghams & Wide Sheetings.
	Rock Hill	Hamilton-Carhartt Cot. Mills No. 1	Hamilton Carhartt	13 696	436	Indigo Denims Blue.
	Carhartt	Hamilton-Carhartt Cot. Mills No. 2	Hamilton Carhartt	8 312	210	Indigo Denims Blue.
	Clover	Hawthorn Spinning Mills	Thos. McConnell	12 500	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Rock Hill	Hellen Yarn Mills	W. R. Armstrong	1 920	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Rock Hill	Highland Park Mfg. Co.	C. W. Johnson	16 256	786	Ginghams.
	Rock Hill	Liberty Hosiery Mill	J. B. Creighton	.....	.....	Men's and Ladies Hose.
	Rock Hill	Industrial Cotton Mills, Inc.	Alex Long	18 840	1 000	Cotton Denims.
	York	Lockmore Cotton Mills	W. R. Armstrong	6 384	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	York	Neeley Mfg. Company	W. B. Moore	6 000	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Bowling Green	Reynolds Cotton Mill Co.	S. A. Sifford	5 000	.....	Knitting Yarns.
	York	Travara Cotton Mills	W. B. Moore	5 000	.....	Cotton Yarns.
	Rock Hill	Victoria Cotton Mills	N. J. Roddy	16 952	687	Ginghams.
	Rock Hill	Wymojo Yarn Mills	W. B. Armstrong	8 634	.....	Cotton Yarns.
Greenville	Greenville	Riverdale Mill	F. H. Cunningham	4 000	.....	Cotton Yarns. Not in operation.
Greenville	Greenville	Saluda Mfg. Co.	F. H. Cunningham	4 016	.....	Cotton Yarns. Not in operation.
Oconee	Walhalla	Hetrick Hosiery Mill	W. A. Hetrick	.....	.....	Knitted Hosiery. Not in operation.

TABLE II.—COMPARISON OF TEXTILE STATISTICS COMPILED FROM SCHEDULE REPORTS, DECEMBER, 1920, 1921, 1922.

	1920	1921	1922	Increase	De-crease
Number of Establishments	184	180	169	.....	11
No. Partners or Stockholders (Rep't'd)	17 112	16 881	17 150	269	.....
Capital Invested	\$140 343 847	\$145 290 056	\$149 744 559	\$4 454 503	.....
Value of annual product	\$286 158 142	\$158 965 179	\$180 218 666	\$21 253 487	.....
Average number days plant operated ..	292	271	284	13	.....
Number of Salaried males (Reported)	976	979	1 050	71	.....
Number of Salaried females (Reported)	222	199	221	22	.....
Average number of persons employed ..	54 529	55 085	61 382	6 297	.....
No. of males over 16 years empl'd.	34 897	35 781	39 684	3 903	.....
No. of females over 16 years empl'd ..	16 479	16 550	18 498	1 948	.....
No. of males under 16 years empl'd ..	1 682	1 418	1 592	174	.....
No. of females under 16 years empl'd ..	1 471	1 336	1 608	272	.....
Total wages not includ. sal's of Mgrs.	\$51 032 998	\$34 848 358	\$35 886 246	\$1 037 888	.....
Wages paid males over 16 years of age	35 041 629	24 186 303	25 077 633	891 330	.....
Wages paid females over 16 yrs. of age	13 919 779	9 500 267	9 596 585	96 318	.....
Wages paid males under 16 years of age	1 130 828	643 330	642 359	\$ 971	.....
Wages pd. females under 16 yrs. of age	940 762	518 458	569 669	51 211	.....

TABLE III.—COMPARISON OF STATISTICS COMPILED FROM TEXTILE REPORTS (AUGUST, 1922) FORM 22.

	1920	1921	1922	Increase	Decrease
Capital stock (par value).....	\$110 875 197	\$123 295 190	\$120 505 576	\$.....	\$ 2 789 614
Total Capital invested in plants ...	\$132 871 611	\$150 742 148	\$155 354 299	\$4 612 151	.....
Number of spindles	4 997 406	5 034 861	5 075 672	40 811	.....
Number of looms	115 801	117 342	116 517	.....	825
Number of knitting machines	1 391	1 462	1 227	.....	235
Bales of Cotton consumed annually	850 304	842 341	923 410	81 069	.....
Tons coal consumed annually	531 105	474 028	508 772	34 744	.....
Value of annual product	\$262 881 443	\$176 775 546	\$163 419 262	.....	\$13 356 284
No. white males employed	32 534	32 550	35 917	3 367	.....
No. white females employed	16 470	16 283	18 363	2 080	.....
No. negro males employed	4 166	3 283	3 693	410	.....
No. negro females employed	1 459	793	812	19	.....
Total number of employes	58 350	55 896	62 422	6 526	.....
Total population mill vil. (est'd)	134 866	136 037	137 864	11 827	.....
No. male children employed (14-16)	1 985	1 538	1 825	287	.....
No. female employed (14 to 16 yrs.)	1 736	1 449	1 812	363	.....
Horse Power (water).....	29 197	18 450	26 186	7 736	.....
Horse Power (steam)	61 740	55 380	56 685	1 305	.....
Horse Power (elec. gen. by water).	93 697	113 343	117 358	4 015	.....
Horse Power (elec. gen. by steam)	23 040	20 434	11 380	.....	9 054

NOTE.—The comparisons in the above table have been compiled from reports made out and signed by mill managers.

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS COMPILED FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORT CARDS AS FOUND AT MILLS AT DATE OF INSPECTOR S VISIT, COMPARISON YEARS, 1919, 1920, 1921 1922.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	In-crease	De-crease
No. of white males employed	27 339	29 563	29 020	33 816	4 796	.....
Number of white females employed	15 882	15 125	15 086	16 843	1 757	.....
No. of negro males employed	3 098	3 395	2 883	3 264	381	.....
No. of negro females employed	843	1 277	725	635	.....	90
No. of white males (14 to 16 yrs.).....	2 026	1 580	1 290	1 193	.....	97
No. of white females (14 to 16 yrs.)	1 683	1 478	1 272	1 250	.....	22
No. of negro males (14 to 16 yrs.)	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of negro females (14 to 16 yrs.)	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Employees	50 898	52 428	50 276	57 001	6 934	209

NOTE.—The above table has been compiled from Inspector's report cards and shows actual employees.

TABLE V.—TEXTILES BY COUNTIES 1922—FROM SCHEDULED REPORTS

Counties.	Number of Establish-ments.	Number of Partners or Stockholders.	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Em-ployees.		Average Number Per-sons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not In-cluding Salaries of Managers.	Total Wages.			
						Male.	Female.		Over 16 Yrs.		Under 16 Yrs.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Abbeville	2	118	\$ 1 450 000	\$ 2 476 761	305	10	1	733	540	203	22	28	\$ 447 853	\$ 338 043	\$ 90 106	\$ 8 107	\$ 11 597
Aiken	5	319	3 903 300	7 106 615	308	41	9	2 778	1 858	887	16	17	1 721 309	1 252 216	451 587	8 381	9 125
Anderson	17	2 153	17 487 587	17 993 904	294	124	22	6 604	4 345	1 900	171	188	3 531 701	2 521 564	906 914	52 794	50 429
Bamberg	1	66	219 550	509 889	309	2	1	164	105	59	.....	.....	96 557	61 821	34 736	.....	.....
Barnwell	1	1	132 015	100 000	175	1	.....	70	16	54	.....	.....	7 400	3 000	4 400	.....	.....
Charleston ...	3	131	3 926 713	3 103 064	283	30	5	960	481	467	5	7	515 248	356 129	156 239	1 200	1 680
Cherokee	12	822	4 862 994	5 130 236	248	40	2	2 099	1 293	697	44	65	1 037 243	675 039	335 183	10 530	16 431
Chester	5	86	3 660 035	8 032 327	289	33	7	2 166	1 474	551	70	71	1 358 055	1 008 240	303 476	22 444	23 895
Chesterfield ..	2	138	284 300	560 491	240	4	3	124	68	54	2	.....	71 041	50 381	19 860	800	.....
Darlington ...	2	298	1 250 000	1 637 156	281	12	.....	722	417	253	20	32	418 457	251 942	140 001	16 435	10 079
Dillon	1	56	560 720	900 000	300	6	2	415	240	159	10	6	185 000	112 800	66 600	3 500	2 100
Edgefield	1	1	354 000	400 000	309	8	2	125	79	40	2	4	90 659	61 373	28 953	104	229
Fairfield	1	2	6 677 424	3 850 000	309	14	4	729	479	217	12	21	397 247	271 162	109 561	6 395	10 129
Greenville	21	3 079	19 128 730	25 468 155	295	142	35	9 014	5 692	2 792	276	254	5 744 566	4 001 289	1 578 171	92 813	72 293
Greenwood ...	6	742	4 469 517	10 144 179	295	66	22	3 069	2 113	737	105	114	2 178 643	1 577 333	502 534	46 914	51 862
Kershaw	2	47	645 100	1 273 261	309	7	5	474	322	124	10	18	309 788	216 655	83 037	4 004	6 092
Lancaster	2	352	3 612 177	4 126 779	303	15	3	1 548	1 191	290	39	28	928 146	716 677	187 271	13 212	10 986
Laurens	6	354	4 556 896	4 577 481	307	31	7	1 995	1 363	526	51	55	1 300 278	949 995	308 455	21 802	20 026
Lexington	1	8	1 956 452	1 541 000	297	5	.....	399	242	142	6	9	232 039	160 562	67 727	1 800	1 950
Marion	1	27	190 127	157 054	270	2	.....	60	37	16	3	4	28 935	20 335	6 320	887	1 393
Marlboro	1	285	2 489 700	5 107 234	300	17	7	1 432	860	507	40	25	610 920	427 644	122 183	42 765	18 328
Newberry	4	607	4 700 835	6 252 896	296	32	3	2 008	1 304	601	52	51	1 166 442	815 062	318 086	17 907	15 387
Oconee	5	52	3 359 135	3 265 298	279	15	3	1 163	753	361	20	29	657 002	465 105	175 321	7 068	9 508
Orangeburg ...	2	67	319 550	819 364	240	6	.....	274	179	83	6	6	129 715	94 725	29 506	3 174	2 310
Pickens	6	648	5 730 859	6 496 179	306	34	4	2 271	1 451	678	70	72	1 388 694	948 054	379 836	30 539	30 265
Richland	6	1 923	4 904 809	6 971 564	225	44	26	2 798	1 844	860	47	47	1 613 242	1 107 832	478 524	16 726	16 160
Spartanburg ..	30	2 770	24 748 875	28 973 725	281	176	19	9 227	5 763	2 913	298	253	5 224 107	3 492 672	1 485 666	139 633	106 136
Union	5	1 007	12 109 311	10 740 244	308	59	12	3 674	2 360	1 054	119	141	1 766 528	1 223 792	468 464	33 834	40 438
York	18	891	12 053 788	12 443 810	272	74	17	4 227	2 815	1 273	76	63	2 723 431	1 896 191	757 868	38 531	30 841
Total	169	17 150	\$149 744 559	\$180 218 666	284	1 050	221	61 382	39 684	18 498	1 592	1 608	\$35 886 246	\$25 077 633	\$ 9 596 585	\$642 359	\$569 669

TABLE VI.—TEXTILE SUMMARY 1922 BY COUNTIES—FROM TEXTILE REPORTS, FORM NO. 22. AUGUST, 1922.

Counties.	Capital Stock, par Value.	Total Capital Invested in Plants.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Number of Knitting Machines.	Number Bales Cotton.		Tons of Coal Consumed Annually.	Value of Annual Product.
						Length of Staple.			
						3-4 to 1 1-16	1 1-16 to 1 5-16		
Abbeville	\$ 1 235 400	\$ 1 235 400	55 396	1 566	.....	14 780	.....	11 756	\$ 2 377 585
Aiken	2 743 300	5 984 514	198 656	5 068	.....	40 133	.....	9 784	5 595 681
Anderson	12 347 740	16 778 924	575 276	12 678	72	97 143	1 938	59 793	17 177 946
Bamberg	219 550	219 550	14 848	396	.....	3 000	.....	2 700	435 514
Barnwell	125 000	125 000	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	400	100 000
Charleston	3 252 321	1 889 414	19 392	277	.....	3 550	.....	2 940	2 257 102
Cherokee	4 408 000	4 797 747	188 302	4 795	50	28 554	.....	20 578	5 212 217
Chester	2 532 400	3 553 951	148 448	3 758	.....	40 750	.....	13 100	7 169 015
Chesterfield	284 300	243 971	6 912	.....	41	3 183	.....	160	463 387
Darlington	1 250 000	1 250 000	87 456	2 123	.....	10 356	.....	10 000	1 315 566
Dillon	480 465	530 000	40 500	.....	.....	6 000	.....	6 000	1 000 000
Edgefield	175 000	354 000	17 312	312	.....	2 000	.....	3 700	380 000
Fairfield	5 500 000	6 589 477	77 028	22	.....	15 000	.....	2 200	2 443 000
Greenville	18 718 623	25 586 733	763 794	18 235	.....	113 535	10 385	69 855	21 055 241
Greenwood	4 107 600	4 268 600	226 032	5 400	40	44 500	.....	32 250	8 625 000
Kershaw	645 100	714 436	35 456	810	.....	5 925	.....	11 877	904 372
Lancaster	1 777 500	3 612 178	151 768	3 488	.....	26 990	.....	27 120	4 126 779
Laurens	3 058 300	4 427 631	193 312	4 542	.....	16 630	3 101	27 506	4 397 385
Lexington	331 700	1 178 513	38 608	812	.....	8 000	.....	7 320	1 399 000
Marion	100 000	190 127	7 168	.....	.....	1 070	.....	50	135 814
Marlboro	2 491 600	2 791 015	46 344	106	.....	7 855	4 680	6 000	5 922 497
Newberry	4 250 000	5 770 380	182 008	4 486	.....	34 801	.....	14 200	5 010 911
Oconee	2 560 032	4 320 061	81 926	2 336	38	18 111	.....	14 288	2 946 408
Orangeburg	294 550	369 550	14 848	396	.....	6 400	.....	4 400	835 514
Pickens	5 032 000	5 801 372	202 344	5 188	.....	39 027	.....	26 064	6 573 986
Richland	4 065 000	4 599 050	248 172	5 575	30	34 568	6 300	9 832	6 805 388
Spartanburg	18 848 714	25 448 801	869 248	19 787	445	138 485	13 075	81 449	26 973 755
Union	11 888 841	12 009 312	340 812	8 550	390	55 136	.....	13 600	9 311 870
York	7 782 540	10 716 592	244 306	5 811	60	58 139	10 250	19 850	12 468 329
Total	\$120 505 576	\$155 354 299	5 075 672	116 517	1 227	873 681	49 729	508 772	163 419 262

TABLE VI.—TEXTILE SUMMARY, 1922 BY COUNTIES—FROM TEXTILE REPORTS, FORM NO. 22—Continued.

Counties.	Total Number of Employees.				Children Employed.			Total Village Pop- ulation Esti- mated	Horse Power.			
	White.		Negro.		14 to 16 yrs.		Water.		Steam.	Electric, Gen- erated by Water.	Electric, Gen- erated by Steam.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.						
Abbeville	425	254	65	.....	34	21	1 650	.....	1 400	.....	1 000
Aiken	1 662	794	230	32	42	37	7 050	1 216	300	5 736	.....
Anderson	3 831	1 888	381	36	178	223	16 566	6 650	4 525	14 347	.....
Bamberg	95	61	13	2	5	5	450	.....	.....	.....	630
Barnwell	4	.....	7	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Charleston	267	124	192	273	8	6	1 250	.....	1 150	.....	750
Cherokee	1 349	717	92	.....	43	45	4 700	1 000	1 900	4 108	600
Chester	1 239	513	169	20	93	78	7 250	150	650	5 120	.....
Chesterfield	54	49	7	.....	.....	4	140	.....	30	30	275
Darlington	385	232	24	.....	26	31	1 650	.....	2 750	.....	.....
Dillon	260	164	6	.....	16	6	900	.....	900	.....	250
Edgefield	70	40	15	.....	2	4	270	.....	750	.....	.....
Fairfield	356	193	30	36	7	12	1 500	.....	.....	2 900	.....
Greenville	5 387	2 825	375	67	267	276	21 958	2 925	11 080	15 835	500	
Greenwood	2 016	1 075	278	67	131	142	7 950	.....	4 150	4 015	800
Kershaw	381	135	36	3	16	8	1 000	125	425	.....	690
Lancaster	893	450	119	16	47	43	3 350	.....	400	2 100	2 400
Laurens	1 127	502	118	21	63	60	5 700	.....	4 485	1 650	10
Lexington	211	135	25	5	9	17	800	265	1 150	.....	40
Marion	38	21	1	1	3	3	200	.....	275	.....	.....
Marlboro	752	479	40	.....	48	31	2 500	.....	110	1 700	1 200
Newberry	1 125	617	121	39	56	61	4 275	.....	2 900	5 550	.....
Oconee	740	337	38	.....	36	36	3 030	1 000	1 770	1 000	650
Orangeburg	162	94	21	2	2	5	750	.....	795	.....	.....
Pickens	1 475	719	93	.....	64	92	4 820	300	5 130	2 550	.....
Richland	1 489	776	219	41	51	45	6 200	.....	900	9 760	.....
Spartanburg	5 517	2 909	447	28	350	307	23 765	10 055	8 070	19 172	440	
Union	2 040	1 063	289	30	125	134	9 190	2 500	265	11 050	1 040	
York	2 567	1 197	262	31	103	80	9 000	.....	425	10 735	75
Total	35 917	18 363	3 693	812	1 825	1 812	147 864	26 186	56 685	117 358	11 380	

TABLE VII.—RESULTS OF FACTORY INSPECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Years.	Children Employed.		
	14 to 16 Years.	12 to 14 Years.	Under 12 Years
1909	4 412	3 876	726
1910	5 099	4 095	620
1911	4 858	3 176	410
1912	5 073	3 619	....
1913	5 003	3 581	....
1914	4 945	3 435	....
1915	4 932	3 518	....
1916	5 229	2 278	....
1917	4 739	.....	....
1918	3 804	.....	....
1919	3 756	.....	....
1920	3 721	.....	....
1921	2 987	.....	....
1922	2 443	.....	....

NOTE.—The above statistics, compiled from textile reports, show a steady decrease, despite the many additional spindles and looms which have been installed since 1909.

TABLE VIII.—DIRECTORY OF COTTON SEED OIL MILLS—BY COUNTIES—1922

County.	Location.	Name of Oil Mill.	Title of Corporation.
Abbeville ..	Antreville ..	Farmers Oil Mill.....	Farmers Oil Mill.
	Abbeville ..	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
	Due West..	Due West Oil Mill.....	Due West Oil Mill.
Aiken	Aiken	Farmers Storage & Fertilizer Co.	Farmers Storage & Fertilizer Co.
Allendale ..	Allendale ..	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
	Allendale ..	Allendale Cotton Oil & Fert. Co.	Allendale Cotton Oil & Fert. Co.
Anderson ..	Anderson ..	Farmers Oil Mill.....	Farmers Oil Mill.
	Starr	Watson Cotton Oil Mill.....	Watson Cotton Oil Mill.
	Pelzer	Wilmont Oil Mill	Wilmont Oil Mill.
	Anderson ..	Peoples Oil and Fertilizer Co. ..	Peoples Oil and Fertilizer Co.
	Anderson ..	Broadway Cotton Oil Co.....	Broadway Cotton Oil Co.
	Pendleton ..	Pendleton Oil Mill.....	Pendleton Oil Mill.
Bamberg ..	Denmark ..	Denmark Oil & Fertilizer Co....	Denmark Oil & Fertilizer Co.
	Bamberg ..	The Cotton Oil Company.....	The Cotton Oil Company.
Calhoun ...	Cameron ..	The Cameron Oil Mill.....	The Cameron Oil Mill.
Charleston .	Charleston	Sea Island Cotton Oil Company.	The Sea Island Cotton Oil Co.
	Charleston	The Southern Cotton Oil Co....	The Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Cherokee ..	Wilkinsville	Wilkinsville Oil Mill.....	Wilkinsville Oil Mill.
	Gaffney ...	Victor Cotton Oil Company.....	Victor Cotton Oil Company.
Chester ...	Chester ...	The Southern Cotton Oil Co....	The Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Chesterfield	Cheraw ...	Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Darlington	Hartsville ..	Hartsville Oil Mill.....	Hartsville Oil Mill.
	Darlington	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Dillon	Dillon	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Dorchester	St. George.	Dorchester Cotton Oil Co.....	Dorchester Cotton Oil Company.
Edgefield ..	Johnston ..	Peoples Cotton Oil Company ..	Peoples Cotton Oil Company.
Fairfield ..	Winnsboro	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Florence ..	Florence ..	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
	Timm'sville	The Timmons ville Oil Mill.....	The Timmons ville Oil Mill.
Greenville .	Greer	Greer Oil Mill and Feed Co.	Greer Oil Mill and Feed Co.
	Trav. Rest.	Blue Ridge Cotton Oil Co.....	Blue Ridge Cotton Oil Company.
	Greenville ..	American Cotton Oil Co.....	American Cotton Oil Company.
Greenwood	Ninety-Six	Ninety-Six Oil Mill.....	Ninety-Six Oil Mill.
	Greenwood	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Kershaw ..	Camden ...	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Lancaster .	Lancaster ..	Lancaster Cotton Oil Co.....	Lancaster Cotton Oil Company.
	Kershaw ...	Kershaw Oil Mill.....	Kershaw Oil Mill.
Laurens ...	Clinton ...	American Agric. Chemical Co..	American Agric. Chemical Co.
	Laurens ...	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Lee	Bishopville	Palmetto Oil Company	Palmetto Oil Company.
Lexington .	Leesville ..	The Leesville Oil Mill	The Leesville Oil Mill.
Marion	Marion	Marion Cotton Oil Co.....	Marion Cotton Oil Company.
Marlboro ..	Clio	Clio Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	Clio Oil & Fertilizer Company.
	Bennet'ville	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.

TABLE VIII—DIRECTORY OF COTTON SEED OIL MILLS—BY COUNTIES—1922—Continued

County.	Location.	Name of Oil Mill.	Title of Corporation.
Newberry	Newberry	Farmers Oil Mill.....	Farmers Oil Mill.
	Newberry	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Oconee	Prosperity	Prosperity Cotton Oil Mill Co...	Prosperity Cotton Oil Mill Co.
	West Union	West Union Oil Mill.....	West Union Oil Mill.
Orangeburg	Westminster	Westminster Oil & Fert. Co....	Westminster Oil & Fertilizer Co.
	Orangeburg	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Pickens	Pickens	Pickens Oil & Fertilizer Co....	Pickens Oil & Fertilizer Company.
	Easley	Easley Oil Mill.....	Easley Oil Mill.
Richland	Columbia	Carolina Peanut Oil Company..	Carolina Peanut Oil Company.
	Columbia	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Spartanburg	Columbia	The American Cotton Oil Co....	The American Cotton Oil Co.
	Cowpens	Cowpens Cotton Oil Company..	Cowpens Cotton Oil Company.
	Spartanburg	Caldwell & Company.....	Caldwell & Company.
	Campobello	Campobello Oil Mill.....	The Campobello Oil Mill.
	Spartanburg	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
	Wellford	Tyger Shoals Milling Co.	Tyger Shoals Milling Company.
	Chesnee	Chesnee Oil Mill.....	Chesnee Oil Mill.
	Woodruff	Woodruff Oil & Fertilizer Co..	Woodruff Cotton Oil Company.
	Fairforest	Fairforest Cotton Oil Co.	Fairforest Cotton Oil Company.
	Pauline	Pauline Oil & Fertilizer Co....	Pauline Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Sumter	Sumter	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Union	Jonesville	Jonesville Oil Mill.....	Jonesville Oil Mill.
	Union	Southern Cotton Oil Company..	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
York	Rock Hill	Highland Park Oil Mill	Highland Park Oil Mill.
	York	Yorkville Oil Company	Yorkville Cotton Oil Company.
	Clover	Clover Oil & Gin Co.....	Clover Oil & Gin Co.

TABLE IX.—COMPARISON OF COTTON SEED OIL MILL STATISTICS 1920, 1921 AND 1922.—FROM SCHEDULE REPORTS.

	1920	1921	1922	Increase	Decrease
Number of Establishments	76	71	69	.....	2
Capital Invested	\$ 5 333 204	\$ 4 947 480	\$ 4 675 244	.....	\$ 272 236
Value of annual product	\$29 659 339	\$15 018 956	\$10 500 583	.....	\$ 4 518 373
Number of days plant operated .....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
Number of salaried males (Reported).	284	252	210	.....	42
Number of salaried females (Reported)	21	14	9	.....	5
Average number of persons employed..	2 305	2 324	1 697	.....	627
No. of males over 16 years employed ..	2 270	2 221	1 678	.....	543
No. of females over 16 years employed	35	103	19	.....	884
Total wages, not including salaries	\$ 1 678 215	\$ 1 236 497	\$ 618 811	.....	\$ 617 696
Wages paid males over 16 years of age	\$ 1 668 038	\$ 1 216 004	\$ 615 574	.....	\$ 600 430
Wages paid females over 16 years of age	10 177	20 493	3 237	.....	17 256

TABLE X.—COTTON SEED OIL MILLS BY COUNTIES 1922—FROM SCHEDULE REPORTS.

Counties.	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.		Male.	Female.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.
Abbeville	\$ 111 059	\$ 95 258	54	4	...	40	40	...	...	...	\$ 3 667	3 667	...	...	...
Aiken	72 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allendale	60 000	177 875	52	7	...	39	...	...	...	...	5 941	5 941	...	...	...
Anderson	335 950	611 691	136	16	...	143	...	...	...	...	53 088	53 088	...	...	...
*Bamberg	105 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charleston	557 834	363 740	106	11	...	77	63	14	...	...	18 745	16 834	\$1 911	...	...
Cherokee	204 294	400 000	300	4	1	30	30	...	...	...	18 900	18 900	...	...	...
Chester	50 000	234 633	200	4	...	50	50	...	...	...	17 359	17 359	...	...	...
Chesterfield	128 378	600 000	136	4	...	45	45	...	...	...	12 683	12 683	...	...	...
Darlington	568 218	1 044 833	140	9	1	89	89	...	...	...	48 013	48 013	...	...	...
Dillon	80 000	200 543	104	5	1	50	50	...	...	...	19 712	19 712	...	...	...
*Dorchester	32 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edgefield	30 000	49 000	100	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	3 361	3 361	...	...	...
Fairfield	40 000	51 827	110	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	4 374	4 374	...	...	...
Florence	84 000	177 298	70	3	1	20	20	...	...	...	11 988	11 988	...	...	...
Greenville	249 870	566 888	77	17	...	109	109	...	...	...	22 080	22 080	...	...	...
Greenwood	90 000	146 415	67	4	1	43	43	...	...	...	14 218	14 218	...	...	...
Kershaw	70 000	247 389	88	3	...	40	40	...	...	...	14 037	14 037	...	...	...
Lancaster	93 500	787 692	172	15	2	136	131	5	...	...	66 042	64 716	1 326	...	...
Laurens	111 303	284 173	73	8	...	80	80	...	...	...	19 054	19 054	...	...	...
*Lee	100 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	25 000	439 008	151	7	...	60	60	...	...	...	13 799	13 799	...	...	...
Marlboro	120 000	382 583	61	4	...	42	42	...	...	...	17 403	17 403	...	...	...
Newberry	132 520	252 054	98	9	1	70	70	...	...	...	29 086	29 086	...	...	...
Oconee	150 000	234 910	115	6	1	55	55	...	...	...	20 823	20 823	...	...	...
Orangeburg	55 000	47 186	41	3	...	30	30	...	...	...	6 574	6 574	...	...	...
Pickens	35 000	100 000	75	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	700	700	...	...	...
Richland	423 658	1 225 808	103	18	...	154	154	...	...	...	92 767	92 767	...	...	...
Spartanburg	290 000	928 387	114	26	...	144	144	...	...	...	45 622	45 622	...	...	...
Sumter	70 000	135 023	54	4	...	19	19	...	...	...	7 980	7 980	...	...	...
Union	50 000	111 497	120	4	...	24	24	...	...	...	8 037	8 037	...	...	...
York	150 160	544 872	146	9	...	80	80	...	...	...	22 758	22 758	...	...	...
Total	\$ 4 675 244	\$10 500 583	113	210	9	1 697	1 678	19	...	...	\$618 811	\$615 574	\$3 237	...	...

TABLE XI—CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF ALL INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1922.

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
							Over 16 Yrs. Under 16 Yrs					Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Automobiles & Accessories...	\$ 3 625 000	688 590	312	20	12	83	78	5	.....	3	\$ 88 375	84 800	3 575	.....	.....
Bakery Products	526 282	1 643 018	287	9	2	328	285	37	.....	.....	259 524	235 929	22 601	694	\$ 300
Boxes & Baskets	2 415 511	3 174 767	269	89	15	1 222	1 097	125	.....	.....	677 329	619 994	57 335	.....	.....
Brick & Tile	746 425	618 870	210	18	1	484	484	.....	.....	.....	189 552	189 552	.....	.....	.....
Canneries	64 000	144 500	196	4	.....	243	158	85	.....	.....	19 598	13 098	6 500	.....	.....
Clothing	364 943	526 639	300	6	2	220	12	200	.....	8	106 898	8 632	95 866	.....	2 400
Coffins & Caskets	172 002	163 078	304	7	1	61	59	2	.....	.....	43 069	41 753	1 316	.....	.....
Confectioneries	302 605	776 764	209	2	3	172	141	27	.....	2	150 974	134 839	15 295	493	347
Creameries	13 095	94 000	365	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	7 073	7 073	.....	.....	.....
Electricity	36 428 438	6 411 123	361	112	16	768	762	6	.....	.....	709 615	704 325	5 290	.....	.....
Fertilizers	6 550 055	8 841 057	125	166	12	1 987	1 987	.....	.....	.....	718 556	718 556	.....	.....	.....
Foundry & Machine Shops ..	2 413 971	2 998 266	263	101	30	1 270	1 269	1	.....	.....	1 671 605	1 671 215	390	.....	.....
Furniture	78 949	80 045	254	3	1	34	34	.....	.....	.....	23 235	23 235	.....	.....	.....
Flour & Grist Mills	1 131 577	2 085 008	108	32	3	256	255	1	.....	.....	109 760	108 720	1 040	.....	.....
Gas	1 731 427	624 518	365	5	3	111	106	5	.....	.....	115 463	109 463	6 000	.....	.....
Glass	113 287	263 226	267	6	1	107	95	5	.....	7	65 050	57 349	6 126	1 575	.....
Harness & Leather	55 000	60 000	284	2	.....	32	20	12	.....	.....	16 322	12 521	3 801	.....	.....
Ice	2 465 741	2 265 821	259	77	3	622	622	.....	.....	.....	503 601	503 601	.....	.....	.....
Lumber & Timber Products	11 659 596	14 699 686	191	366	42	11 642	11 591	23	.....	28	5 432 249	5 422 934	5 348	3 967	.....
Mattresses & Springs	33 000	110 540	300	3	1	29	25	4	.....	.....	24 618	22 198	2 420	.....	.....
Mines & Mining	2 698 788	657 538	260	20	2	310	310	.....	.....	.....	107 257	107 257	.....	.....	.....
Minerals & Soda	1 879 611	2 070 348	227	34	7	398	396	.....	.....	2	283 036	282 836	.....	200	.....
Monuments & Stone	121 845	463 922	272	9	2	134	134	.....	.....	.....	119 851	119 851	.....	.....	.....
Oil Mills	4 675 244	10 500 583	113	210	9	1 697	1 678	19	.....	.....	618 811	615 574	3 237	.....	.....
Patent Medicines, Comp. etc.	207 400	218 721	220	1	.....	59	38	21	.....	.....	40 762	30 980	9 782	.....	.....
Printing & Publishing	1 021 333	2 686 349	308	65	21	973	768	108	.....	97	1 083 778	972 544	90 684	20 550	.....
Rubber Seals & Stamps	146 400	219 667	300	8	1	55	40	14	.....	1	64 082	54 426	9 240	416	.....
Textiles	149 744 559	180 218 666	284	1 050	221	61 382	39 684	18 498	.....	1 532	35 886 246	25 077 633	9 596 585	642 359	569 669
Tobacco & Cigars	143 874	783 830	252	22	4	471	41	402	.....	28	192 925	49 613	133 718	.....	9 594
Turpentine & Rosin	154 000	253 525	232	8	.....	127	124	3	.....	.....	39 650	36 950	2 700	.....	.....
Total	\$231 784 018	\$244 344 665	257	2 455	415	85 289	62 305	19 603	1 732	1 649	\$ 49 368 864	\$ 38 037 451	\$ 10 078 849	\$670 254	\$582 310

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Over 16 Yrs.		Under 16 Years.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
AUTOMOBILES & ACCESSORIES															
York	\$ 3 625 000	\$ 688 590	513	20	12	83	78	5			\$ 88 375	\$ 84 800	\$ 3 575		
Totals	\$ 3 625 000	\$ 688 590	313	20	12	83	78	5			\$ 88 375	\$ 84 800	\$ 3 575		
BAKERY PRODUCTS															
Anderson	10 000	60 000	214			19	16	2	1		\$ 14 046	\$ 12 734	\$ 1 140	172	
Bamberg	500	3 000	312			1	1				260	260			
Charleston	187 400	772 500	290	2		126	112	14			106 655	95 547	11 108		
Colleton	700	2 500	300			4	3	1			2 200	1 900	300		
Dorchester	1 000	15 000	312			6	3	1			2 000	1 500	300		\$ 200
Florence	63 000	140 000	339	2	1	27	24	3			17 820	16 280	1 540		
Greenville	40 000	111 919	311	1		20	18	2			24 358	22 639	1 719		
Greenwood	10 000	35 000	308			6	4	1	1		4 632	3 768	576	288	
Horry	600	600	275			1	1				720	720			
Oconee	500	1 200	300			1	1								
Richland	98 900	205 219	286	4	1	49	45	4			39 043	37 247	1 736		
Spartanburg	103 682	256 080	229			62	53	7	1	1	42 030	38 674	3 022	234	100
York	10 000	40 000	275			6	4	2			5 760	4 660	1 100		
Totals	\$ 526 282	\$ 1 643 018	287	9	2	328	285	37	3	3	\$ 259 524	\$ 235 929	\$ 22 601	\$ 694	\$ 300
BOXES & BASKETS, ETC.															
Aiken	50 100	121 927	280	2		58	58				\$ 31 862	\$ 31 862			
Allendale	34 500	51 680	273	4		24	24				8 221	8 221			
Bamberg	16 400	25 000	250	2		14	14				2 780	2 780			
Beaufort	25 000	122 427	240	3		54	54				22 377	22 377			
Charleston	97 025	281 058	263	11	5	111	66	45			71 668	48 308	\$ 23 360		
Chesterfield	247 342	430 149	299	6	2	219	215	4			98 189	97 292	897		
Darlington	825 000	993 145	305	22	2	310	273	37			176 221	165 021	11 200		
Florence	40 000	100 000	300	15		25	25				7 000	7 000			

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.—Continued

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Number of Salaried Employees.			Over 16 Yrs.		Under 16 Yrs.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
Greenville	703 795	220 874	253	5	68	65	3	.....	.....	49 658	47 683	1 975	.....	.....
Horry	120 000	169 958	292	4	94	94	.....	.....	.....	59 049	59 049	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw	8 000	62 700	235	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	14 094	14 094	.....	.....	.....
Laurens	1 000	5 055	250	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1 775	1 775	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	40 000	60 000	300	2	40	33	7	.....	.....	5 000	23 000	2 000	.....	.....
Marlboro	17 500	100 000	275	4	68	59	9	.....	.....	32 008	29 508	2 500	.....	.....
Orangeburg	59 677	97 063	190	2	36	33	3	.....	.....	17 427	14 756	2 671	.....	.....
Spartanburg	130 172	327 731	306	7	68	51	17	.....	.....	60 000	47 268	12 732	.....	.....
Total	\$ 2 415 511	\$ 3 174 767	269	89	1 222	1 097	125	.....	.....	\$ 677 329	\$ 619 994	\$ 57 334	.....	.....
BRICK & TILE															
Aiken	180 000	30 297	250	4	89	89	.....	.....	.....	41 841	41 841	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	52 700	142 411	205	1	37	37	.....	.....	.....	14 427	14 427	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	130 000	48 000	150	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	7 500	7 500	.....	.....	.....
Chesterfield	13 500	55 850	250	5	22	22	.....	.....	.....	13 569	13 569	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	52 199	57 137	155	2	45	45	.....	.....	.....	18 069	18 069	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester	54 000	30 403	290	1	60	60	.....	.....	.....	25 400	25 400	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	37 000	65 000	123	1	65	65	.....	.....	.....	17 500	17 500	.....	.....	.....
Horry	3 000	9 747	160	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	4 900	4 900	.....	.....	.....
Marion	25 000	34 984	312	1	30	30	.....	.....	.....	11 919	11 919	.....	.....	.....
Richland	106 000	90 520	240	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	26 253	26 253	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	79 026	50 515	175	2	32	32	.....	.....	.....	6 674	6 674	.....	.....	.....
York	14 000	5 000	200	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1 500	1 500	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 746 425	\$ 619 870	210	18	486	486	.....	.....	.....	\$ 189 552	\$ 189 552	.....	.....	.....
CANNERIES															
Beaufort	30 000	85 000	160	4	180	135	45	.....	.....	13 000	10 500	2 500	.....	.....
Horry	9 000	7 500	365	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	198	198	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	25 000	52 000	62	.....	60	20	40	.....	.....	6 400	2 400	4 000	.....	.....
Total	\$ 64 000	\$ 144 500	196	4	243	158	85	.....	.....	\$ 19 598	\$ 13 038	\$ 6 500	.....	.....

CLOTHING

Greenville	\$	348 213 \$	526 639	300	6	2	220	12	200	.....	8 \$	106 898 \$	8 632 \$	95 866	.....	\$ 2 400
*Spartanburg		16 730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$	364 943 \$	526 639	300	6	2	220	12	200	.....	8 \$	106 898 \$	8 632 \$	95 866	.....	\$ 2 400
COFFINS & CASKETS																
Lexington	\$	18 000 \$	26 655	308	4	.....	18	17	1	.....	.....	8 550 \$	8 300 \$	250	.....	.....
Sumter		154 002	136 423	300	3	1	43	42	1	.....	.....	34 519	33 453	1 066	.....	.....
Total	\$	172 002 \$	163 078	304	7	1	61	59	2	.....	.....	43 069 \$	41 753 \$	1 316	.....	.....
CONFECTIONERIES																
Charleston	\$	107 500 \$	228 547	236	.....	.....	77	56	17	2	2 \$	56 777 \$	46 934 \$	9 003 \$	493	\$ 347
Cherokee		575	1 400	79	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	600	500	100	.....	.....
Chester		7 000	20 000	270	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 330	1 330	.....	.....	.....
Darlington		200	1 000	100	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....
Florence		65 000	68 854	365	.....	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	10 238	8 876	1 362	.....	.....
Georgetown		1 000	1 000	105	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	420	420	.....	.....	.....
Greenville		48 400	163 500	280	.....	.....	19	17	2	.....	.....	22 380	20 980	1 400	.....	.....
Kershaw		3 000	2 000	86	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1 300	1 300	.....	.....	.....
Laurens		1 030	600	310	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newberry		5 000	1 200	160	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 000	1 000	.....	.....	.....
Richland		23 400	162 808	240	2	1	30	29	1	.....	.....	31 714	30 468	1 246	.....	.....
Spartanburg		39 000	113 855	335	.....	.....	22	18	4	.....	.....	24 615	22 431	2 184	.....	.....
York		1 500	6 000	150	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$	302 605 \$	776 764	209	2	3	172	141	27	2	.2 \$	150 974 \$	134 839 \$	15 295 \$	493	\$ 347

CREAMERIES

Darlington	\$	1 800 \$	24 000	365	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1 872 \$	1 872	.....	.....	.....
Newberry		5 000	30 000	365	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2 300	2 300	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood		6 295	40 000	365	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2 901	2 901	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$	13 095 \$	94 000	365	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	7 073 \$	7 073	.....	.....	.....

ELECTRICITY

Aiken	\$	66 300 \$	54 109	360	2	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	11 160 \$	11 160	.....	.....	.....
Allendale		65 000	15 227	365	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1 980	1 980	.....	.....	.....
Anderson		1 345 000	372 122	365	3	1	33	33	.....	.....	.....	34 063	34 063	.....	.....	.....
Bamberg		20 000	25 000	365	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5 000	5 000	.....	.....	.....
Barnwell		85 000	41 000	365	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2 380	2 380	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort		43 000	23 000	365	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5 000	5 000	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun		90 000	20 000	365	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 380	1 380	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.—Continued

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Over 16 Yrs.	Under 16 Yrs.		Male.	Female.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.
Cherokee	2 789 112	204 844	365	10	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14 740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	7 618 151	1 308 913	365	32	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	44 793	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesterfield	10 000	2 800	365	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon	40 000	26 000	365	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	6 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	114 669	205 988	350	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12 639	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon	66 500	30 800	350	1	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	8 496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester	40 000	40 783	365	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	12 965	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgefield	57 500	46 000	365	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	9 453	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	3 000 000	466 580	365	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	23 400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	130 081	193 475	365	.....	2	29	29	.....	.....	.....	15 733	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	1 132 553	162 101	339	1	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	23 261	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	25 000	15 000	365	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horry	50 000	33 435	365	2	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	5 730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw	4 505 810	716 223	365	12	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	15 160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	27 211	19 717	365	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2 630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurens	245 000	72 880	361	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	7 050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	11 004	30 373	365	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	43 257	13 600	365	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3 001	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	63 461	91 464	365	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6 953	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro	113 729	99 199	365	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	10 860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newberry	107 000	37 383	365	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6 330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconee	120 000	15 000	307	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3 400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg	320 150	108 615	365	12	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	23 993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	3 004 000	472 044	365	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	112 087	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	7 547 000	859 329	365	24	4	240	234	6	.....	.....	207 613	.....	5 290	.....	.....
Sumter	636 000	132 017	365	2	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	19 630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	1 369 800	225 461	337	4	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	10 287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg	27 150	24 000	365	3	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	5 482	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	1 500 000	206 635	365	13	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	33 060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 36 428 438	\$ 6 411 123	361	112	16	768	762	6	.....	.....	\$ 709 615	.....	5 290	704 325	.....

FERTILIZERS									
Aiken	\$ 75 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	556 734 \$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	40 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	3 049 532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	150 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	633 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Colleton	3 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	150 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgefield	75 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	230 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	22 607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	200 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	237 490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	10 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newberry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg	100 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	650 472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	377 020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	65 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	25 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$ 6 650 055 \$	125	106	12	1 987	1 987	.....	.....	.....
FOUNDRIES & MACHINE SHOPS									
Anderson	\$ 32 500 \$	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	913 571	252	22	5	27	476	.....	.....	.....
Chesterfield	2 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	300 000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	114 500	256	3	2	40	40	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	94 000	305	3	1	34	34	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	21 000	280	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Richland	786 336	303	65	19	610	600	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	58 243	308	3	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	58 521	257	5	1	32	32	.....	.....	.....
York	32 800	309	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 2 413 971 \$	263	101	30	1 270	1 269	1	.....	.....
Total									

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.—Continued

	Capital Invested	Value of Annual Product	No. Days Plant Operated	No. of Salaried Employees.		Average No. Persons Employed	Number				Total Wages Not Including Salaries of Mgrs.	Wages			
							Over 16 Years		Under 16 Years			Under 16 Years of Age		Over 16 Years of Age	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
FURNITURE															
Darlington	\$ 60 149	\$ 44 608	260	2	1	22	22				\$ 11 768	11 768			
Greenville	15 800	30 337	303	1		11	11				10 967	10 967			
Pickens	3 000	5 000	200			1	1				500	500			
Total	\$ 78 949	\$ 80 045	254	3	1	34	34				\$ 23 235	23 235			
FLOUR & GRISTS															
Abbeville	1 850	1 604	124			1	1				\$ 70	70			
Allendale	1 000	100	52			1	1				60	60			
Anderson	32 000	27 660	256			8	8				3 711	3 711			
Barnberg	13 200	6 050	130			8	8				1 575	1 575			
Barnwell	1 800	5 160	179			2	2								
Berkeley	1 200	1 000	65			1	1				150	150			
Calhoun	1 500	1 665	123			1	1				150	150			
Charleston	4 000	44 000	175			2	2				740	740			
Chester	6 000	5 000	140			4	4				890	890			
Chesterfield	1 200	1 520	182			2	2				250	250			
Clarendon	2 475	3 280	52			1	1				52	52			
Colleton	40 500	1 000	50			4	4				252	252			
Darlington	32 850	104 800	203	3	1	18	18				6 480	6 480			
Dillon	160 000	268 580	300	4	1	18	18				7 743	7 743			
Dorchester	1 800	2 520	38			5	5				191	191			
Edgefield	21 800	39 000	70			8	8				928	928			
Fairfield	1 350	600	50			2	2								
Florence	1 837	1 300	60			2	2				100	100			
Greenville	42 800	123 500	197	3		11	11				4 550	4 550			
Greenwood	450	500													
Hampton	1 950	1 020	126			2	2				600	600			
Horry	850	1 750	38			3	3				197	197			
Jasper	3 000	1 000	52			2	2				104	104			
Kershaw	1 500	575	56			2	2				112	112			
Lancaster	2 000	500	90												
Laurens	3 200	12 300	126			7	7				3 500	3 500			
Lexington	27 850	9 568	166			7	7				864	864			
McCormick	15 000	1 800	300			2	2				700	700			
Marion	250	500	22			3	3				150	150			

Marlboro	2 000	3 000	104	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Newberry	22 100	30 175	77	1	.....	14	14	.....	.....	1 449	.....	.....	.....
Lee	35 000	120 000	250	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	4 260	.....	.....	.....
Oconee	8 900	11 807	245	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg	18 500	2 340	80	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	465	.....	.....	.....
Pickens	19 600	50 125	198	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	2 388	.....	.....	.....
Richland	355 545	521 520	310	10	.....	23	23	.....	.....	6 441	.....	.....	.....
Saluda	2 000	3 000	90	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	214 000	664 402	271	8	1	44	43	1	.....	43 087	1 040	.....	.....
Sumter	18 000	10 281	178	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2 060	.....	.....	.....
Union	500	1 000	52	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg	1 400	6 200	55	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
York	8 820	18 200	101	1	.....	8	8	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 1 131 577	\$ 2 085 008	108	32	3	256	255	1	.....	\$ 95 760	\$ 1 040	.....	.....
GASS													
Anderson	\$ 107 000	\$ 40 000	365	3	1	8	8	.....	.....	\$ 9 560	.....	.....	.....
Florence	148 000	45 000	365	1	1	9	9	.....	.....	8 000	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	750 000	194 860	365	.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	34 305	.....	.....	.....
Richland	569 500	288 426	365	.....	.....	35	30	5	.....	54 393	6 000	.....	.....
Sumter	156 747	56 224	365	1	1	12	12	.....	.....	9 205	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 1 731 247	\$ 624 518	365	5	3	111	106	5	.....	\$ 115 463	\$ 6 000	.....	.....
GLASS													
Greenville	\$ 11 700	\$ 63 226	310	.....	.....	17	13	4	.....	\$ 19 804	\$ 5 106	.....	.....
Laurens	101 587	200 000	225	6	1	90	82	1	7	45 246	1 020	\$ 1 575	.....
Total	\$ 113 287	\$ 263 226	267	6	1	107	95	5	7	\$ 65 050	\$ 6 126	\$ 1 575	.....
HARNESS & LEATHER													
Anderson	\$ 5 000	\$ 20 000	281	2	.....	18	6	12	.....	\$ 6 322	\$ 3 801	.....	.....
Richland	50 000	40 000	312	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	10 000	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 55 000	\$ 60 000	284	2	.....	32	20	12	.....	\$ 16 322	\$ 3 801	.....	.....
ICE													
Abbeville	\$ 21 525	\$ 29 216	266	1	.....	11	11	.....	.....	\$ 7 100	.....	.....	.....
Aiken	52 000	60 937	297	1	.....	23	23	.....	.....	16 626	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort	185 700	62 056	365	5	.....	18	18	.....	.....	10 600	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	526 348	706 159	324	18	1	134	194	.....	.....	189 735	.....	.....	.....
Chester	20 000	29 800	210	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	9 200	.....	.....	.....
Colleton	25 000	12 000	365	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	5 000	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	150 000	55 170	308	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	4 348	.....	.....	.....
Dillon	10 000	18 750	150	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	3 756	.....	.....	.....
Florence	135 000	103 854	333	3	.....	20	20	.....	.....	13 571	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	450 598	283 544	365	7	.....	60	60	.....	.....	50 503	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.—Continued

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Over 16 Years.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.		Over 16 Years.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.
Greenwood	60 824	150 000	365	10	1	33	33	...	...	...	19 724	19 724	...	...	...
Lee	20 000	10 000	120	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1 500	1 500	...	...	...
Laurens	20 000	14 000	180	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	4 200	4 200	...	...	...
Lexington	10 000	5 874	175	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1 714	1 714	...	...	...
Marlboro	40 000	30 000	275	1	...	10	10	...	...	...	7 000	7 000	...	...	...
Oconee	26 000	17 313	309	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	2 964	2 964	...	...	...
Orangeburg	100 000	36 905	125	2	...	20	20	...	...	...	10 094	10 094	...	...	...
Richland	500 846	449 240	365	15	...	92	92	...	...	...	94 638	94 638	...	...	...
Spartanburg	27 900	151 003	225	7	...	44	44	...	...	...	38 525	38 525	...	...	...
Union	49 000	20 000	194	2	...	15	15	...	...	...	5 908	5 908	...	...	...
York	35 000	20 000	235	1	1	18	18	...	...	...	6 895	6 895	...	...	...
Total	\$ 2 465 741	\$ 2 265 821	259	77	3	622	622	...	...	...	\$ 503 601	\$ 503 601	...	...	...
LUMBER & TIMBER PRODUCTS															
Aiken	\$ 81 864	187 221	205	4	...	124	124	...	...	...	37 033	37 033	...	...	...
Anderson	97 050	321 500	304	11	1	103	103	...	...	...	117 442	117 442	...	...	...
Bamberg	272 442	326 511	167	15	1	345	345	...	...	...	125 037	125 037	...	...	...
Barnwell	700	200	30	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...
Berkeley	25 500	86 382	146	2	...	114	114	...	...	...	44 853	44 853	...	...	...
Calhoun	10 000	2 500	100	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2 000	2 000	...	...	...
Charleston	850 500	1 580 845	220	16	3	934	920	14	...	...	593 710	589 238	4 472	...	...
Cherokee	1 400	3 525	51	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	577	577	...	...	...
Chester	33 000	62 000	200	1	1	22	22	...	...	...	14 859	14 859	...	...	...
Chesterfield	176 100	243 396	206	5	...	89	89	...	...	...	63 307	63 307	...	...	...
Clarendon	689 246	580 255	187	26	4	810	810	...	...	...	337 112	337 112	...	...	...
Colleton	1 549 129	1 356 226	260	34	3	1 344	1 344	...	...	...	691 379	691 379	...	...	...
Darlington	500	500	24	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	...
Dillon	79 000	126 000	175	5	...	81	81	...	...	...	71 200	71 200	...	...	...

Dorchester	884 251	206	5	1	705	705					322 834	322 834				
Edgefield	8 000	200	1		15	15					3 500	3 500				
Fairfield	5 000	120			6	6					700	700				
Florence	930 041	182	19	3	403	403					222 116	222 116				
Georgetown	2 122 741	218	87	8	2 668	2 647		9	12		876 \$	959 373	1 317			
Greenville	174 125	308			48	48					42 492	42 492				
Greenwood	5 936	280	2		13	13					12 151	12 151				
Hampton	912 752	231	21	2	911	895			16		382 112	379 462	2 650			
Horry	693 911	130	18	1	496	496					229 222	229 222				
Jasper	737 254	303	19		700	700					302 116	302 116				
Kershaw	46 000	245	2		22	22					9 750	9 750				
Lexington	24 950	245			26	26					7 050	7 050				
McCormick	383 097	220	11	1	67	67					25 509	25 509				
Marion	982 432	267	13		616	616					423 993	423 993				
Marlboro	159 936	235	5		101	101					49 972	49 972				
Newberry	238 630	142	5	1	94	94					27 927	27 927				
Oconee	167 832	178	3	3	40	40					21 305	21 305				
Orangeburg	240 500	115	5	2	142	142					55 543	55 543				
Pickens	16 500	163		1	19	19					6 035	6 035				
Richland	230 000	275	13		125	125					90 000	90 000				
Saluda	105 500	170	1	1	27	27					8 400	8 400				
Spartanburg	91 797	285	2		25	25					22 566	22 566				
Sumter	529 485	237	6	3	160	160					52 790	52 790				
Union	60 000	300			8	8					9 000	9 000				
Williamsburg	53 925	140	6		185	185					31 565	31 565				
York	28 030	82	3		33	33					13 346	13 346				
Total	\$ 11 659 536	191	366	42	11 642	11 591	23	28			\$ 5 432 249	\$ 5 422 934	\$ 5 348	\$ 3 967		
MATTRESS & SPRINGS																
Anderson	\$ 10 000	300	2		10	9	1				\$ 9 750	\$ 9 000	\$ 750			
Greenville	3 000	300	1	1	6	5	1				4 000	3 500	500			
Richland	5 000	300			7	6	1				5 500	4 980	520			
Spartanburg	15 000	300			6	5	1				5 368	4 718	650			
Total	\$ 33 000	300	3	1	29	25	4				\$ 24 618	\$ 22 198	\$ 2 420			
MINES & MINING																
Aiken	\$ 49 900	280	3		44	44					\$ 16 579	\$ 16 579				
Charleston	2 269 200	200	8	1	25	25					25 962	25 962				
Richland	379 688	286	9	1	241	241					64 716	64 716				
Total	\$ 2 698 788	260	20	2	310	310					\$ 107 257	\$ 107 257				
MINERALS & SODA																
Abbeville	\$ 18 200	310			5	5					\$ 2 616	\$ 2 616				
Aiken	17 250	275			3	3					2 700	2 700				

TABLE XII.—ALL INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.—1922.—Continued

	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Over 16 Yrs.		Under 16 Yrs.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
Allendale	50 000	30 000	125	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	133 225	198 406	245	4	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	30 803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bamberg	9 200	23 000	313	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnwell	6 000	16 500	300	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort	28 000	39 957	195	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	5 108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	6 000	6 000	300	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	119 110	206 270	267	3	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	27 693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	5 000	15 286	301	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2 355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	5 000	2 000	100	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	55 300	43 118	171	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	7 054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon	600	1 000	300	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester	30 000	22 000	263	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgefield	2 513	7 837	156	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1 005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	1 500	4 000	200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	50 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	22 500	35 000	225	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	233 910	276 013	229	5	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	37 059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	8 000	25 740	256	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3 709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampton	46 287	26 419	195	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2 325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horry	5 000	17 910	313	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1 823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw	3 000	4 000	300	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	7 911	250	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurens	20 000	53 954	311	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6 917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	2 000	1 526	44	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	25 000	66 742	194	2	1	13	.....	.....	2	5 912	.....	.....	.....	\$ 200	.....
Marlboro	14 394	42 330	306	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	5 025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newberry	37 000	50 234	186	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7 935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconee	9 732	15 050	250	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1 248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg	414 500	114 638	165	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	14 771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	178 240	366 631	287	8	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	47 039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	123 539	183 699	271	2	2	32	.....	.....	.....	32 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	128 200	54 209	132	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9 843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Union	29 500	63 467	218	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7 286	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg	20 000	8 052	190	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2 148	.....	.....	.....
York	14 000	4 500	200	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2 210	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 1 879 611	\$ 2 070 348	227	34	7	338	.....	2	.....	\$ 283 036	\$ 282 836	\$ 200	.....
MONUMENTS & STONES													
Anderson	4 500	15 266	264	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2 155	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	27 000	41 084	302	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	12 816	.....	.....	.....
Chester	4 145	6 829	300	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2 076	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	10 000	25 570	312	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4 680	.....	.....	.....
Florence	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	5 000	20 000	260	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4 500	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	10 600	57 000	253	5	1	15	.....	.....	.....	17 701	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	1 200	2 500	312	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconee	1 000	5 200	200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 400	.....	.....	.....
Pickens	31 000	153 756	250	4	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	45 923	.....	.....	.....
Richland	18 500	110 407	278	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	25 100	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	5 000	20 000	310	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3 500	.....	.....	.....
York	3 500	6 310	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 121 845	\$ 463 922	272	9	3	134	.....	.....	.....	\$ 119 851	\$ 119 851	.....	.....
PATENT MEDICINES, COM- POUNDS & CHEMICALS													
Charleston	116 800	51 446	306	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	20 582	15 800	4 782	.....
Georgetown	400	400	40	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	19 000	25 000	300	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3 000	3 000	.....	.....
Richland	31 700	50 800	126	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9 405	5 405	4 000	.....
Spartanburg	39 000	89 575	246	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7 475	6 475	1 000	.....
Union	500	1 500	312	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....
Total	\$ 207 400	\$ 218 721	220	1	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	\$ 40 762	\$ 30 980	9 782	.....
PRINTING & PUBLISHING													
Abbeville	15 800	24 467	330	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11 049	8 929	2 120	.....
Aiken	10 162	13 600	309	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4 740	4 000	740	.....
Anderson	53 694	119 902	312	1	1	54	.....	20	.....	50 542	43 542	2 000	5 000
Bamberg .....	.....	8 000	312	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	550	550	.....	.....
Charleston	285 000	418 518	316	4	8	167	.....	.....	.....	188 543	177 861	10 682	.....
Cherokee	2 100	2 018	310	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	249	249	.....	.....
Chester	10 500	26 008	312	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	9 305	7 745	1 560	.....
Chesterfield	2 500	6 500	310	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 820	1 820	.....	.....
Clarendon	15 000	26 000	312	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5 100	5 100	.....	.....
Colleton	15 000	12 645	312	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6 240	5 200	1 040	.....
Darlington	9 690	18 051	310	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	8 532	8 418	114	.....
Dillon	2 000	22 000	312	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6 316	6 316	.....	.....

TOBACCO & CIGARS																		
Charleston	\$	136 127	\$	326 407	290	12	2	260	22	238			\$	90 367	\$	28 860	61 507	
Greenville				435 320	234	8	2	190	14	148			28	97 781		17 638	70 549	\$ 9 594
Greenwood		6 000		8 984	73	2		17	2	15				1 362		300	1 062	
Richland		1 147		8 119	303			2	2					1 815		1 815		
Spartanburg		600		5 000	300			2	1	1				1 600		1 000	600	
Total	\$	143 874	\$	783 830	252	22	4	471	41	402			28	192 925	\$	49 613	133 718	\$ 9 594
TURPENTINE & ROSIN																		
Charleston	\$	100 000	\$	220 000	312			20	17	3				19 400	\$	16 700	2 700	
Colleton		1 000		8 000	365			50	50					3 000		3 000		
Hampton		25 000		15 000	200	4		25	25					12 000		12 000		
Jasper		28 000		10 525	52	4		32	32					5 250		5 250		
Total	\$	154 000	\$	253 525	232	8		127	124	3				39 650	\$	36 950	2 700	
TEXTILES																		
(See special table for counties)																		
Total	\$149 744 559	\$180 218 666	284	1 050	221	61 382	39 684	18 498	1 592	1 608	\$35 886 246	\$25 077 633	\$ 9 596 585	\$ 642 359				\$569 669
OIL MILLS																		
(See special table for counties)																		
Total	\$ 4 675 244	\$ 10 500 583	113	210	9	1 697	1 678	19			\$ 618 811	\$ 615 574	\$ 3 237					

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES FOR SEVEN COUNTIES IN WHICH PRINCIPAL CITIES ARE LOCATED.—1922

Character of Industry	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Product.	Number of Days Plant Operated.	Number of Salaried Employees.		Average Number Persons Employed.	Number.				Total Wages, Not Including Salaries of Managers.	Wages.			
				Male.	Female.		Over 16 Yrs.		Under 16 Yrs.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
AIKEN															
Boxes & Baskets	\$50 100	\$121 927	280	2	..	58	58	..	..	..	\$ 31 862	31 862	..	..	..
Brick & Tile	180 000	30 297	250	4	..	89	89	..	..	..	41 841	41 841	..	..	..
Electricity	66 300	54 109	360	2	1	14	14	..	..	..	11 160	11 160	..	..	..
Fertilizers	75 000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice	52 000	60 937	297	1	..	23	23	..	..	..	16 626	16 626	..	..	..
Lumber & Timber	81 864	187 221	205	4	..	124	124	..	..	..	37 033	37 033	..	..	..
Mines & Mining	49 900	67 666	280	3	..	44	44	..	..	..	16 579	16 579	..	..	..
Minerals & Soda	17 250	14 300	275	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2 700	2 700	..	..	..
Oil Mills	72 500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing & Publishing	10 162	13 600	309	..	..	9	7	2	..	..	4 740	4 000	..	..	..
Textiles	3 903 300	7 106 615	308	41	9	2 778	1 858	887	16	17	\$1 721 309	\$1 252 216	451 587	\$8 381	\$9 125
Total	\$ 4 558 376	\$ 7 656 672	285	57	10	3 142	2 220	889	16	17	\$1 883 850	\$1 414 017	\$452 327	\$ 8 381	\$ 9 125
ANDERSON															
Bakery Products	\$10 000	\$60 000	214	..	..	19	16	2	1	..	\$ 14 046	\$ 12 734	\$ 12 734	..	..
Brick & Tile	52 700	142 411	205	1	..	37	37	..	..	..	14 427	14 427	..	..	..
Electricity	1 345 000	372 122	365	3	1	33	33	..	..	..	34 063	34 063	..	..	..
Fertilizers	556 734	524 760	104	11	..	73	73	..	..	..	17 426	17 426	..	..	..
Foundry & Machine Shops	32 500	75 551	307	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	29 001	29 001	..	..	..
Flour & Grists	32 000	27 660	256	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	3 711	3 711	..	..	..
Gas	107 000	40 000	365	..	3	8	8	..	..	..	9 560	9 560	..	..	..
Harness & Leather	5 000	20 000	281	2	1	18	6	12	..	..	6 322	2 521	3 801	..	..
Lumber & Timber	97 050	321 500	304	11	1	103	103	..	..	..	117 442	117 442	..	..	..
Mattresses & Springs	10 000	30 000	300	2	..	10	9	1	..	..	9 750	9 000	750	..	..
Minerals & Soda	133 225	198 406	245	4	..	42	42	..	..	..	30 803	30 803	..	..	..
Monuments & Stones	4 500	15 256	264	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	2 155	2 155	..	..	..
Oil Mills	335 950	335 950	136	16	..	143	143	..	..	..	53 088	53 088	..	..	..
Printing & Publishing	53 694	119 902	312	1	1	54	32	2	20	..	50 542	43 542	2 000	5 000	..
Textiles	17 487 587	17 993 904	294	124	22	6 604	4 345	1 900	171	188	3 531 701	2 521 564	906 914	52 794	\$50 429
Total	\$20 262 940	\$20 277 422	263	175	29	7 183	4 886	1 917	192	188	\$3 924 037	\$2 901 037	914 605	\$57 966	\$50 429

CHARLESTON

Bakery Products	\$187 400	\$772 500	290	2	...	126	112	14	...	...	...	\$	106 655	\$	95 547	\$	11 108	...	...
Boxes & Baskets	97 025	281 058	263	11	...	111	66	45	...	...	...	...	71 668	...	48 308	...	23 360	...	...
Confectioneries	107 500	228 547	236	...	...	77	56	17	2	...	...	2	56 777	...	46 934	...	9 003	...	\$347
Fertilizers	3 049 532	4 273 851	184	70	...	1 136	1 136	...	...	...	...	...	456 704	...	456 704	...	...	...	...
Foundry & Machine Shops	913 571	908 849	252	22	...	476	476	...	...	...	...	...	528 710	...	528 710	...	...	...	...
Flour & Grists	4 000	44 000	175	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	890	...	890	...	...	...	...
Ice	526 348	706 159	324	18	...	194	194	...	...	...	...	...	189 735	...	189 735	...	...	...	...
Lumber & Timber	850 500	1 580 845	220	16	...	934	920	14	...	...	...	...	593 710	...	589 238	...	4 472	...	...
Mines & Mining	2 269 200	100 049	200	8	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	25 962	...	25 962	...	...	...	...
Minerals & Soda	119 110	206 270	267	3	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	27 693	...	27 693	...	...	...	...
Monuments & Stones	27 000	41 084	302	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	12 816	...	12 816	...	...	...	...
Oil Mills	557 834	363 740	106	11	...	77	63	14	...	...	...	...	18 745	...	16 834	...	1 911	...	...
Patent Medicines & Compounds ..	116 800	51 446	304	1	...	35	22	13	...	...	...	...	20 582	...	15 800	...	4 782	...	...
Printing & Publishing	285 000	418 518	316	4	...	167	155	12	...	...	...	...	188 543	...	177 861	...	10 682	...	...
Rubber Seals & Stamps	103 200	184 917	280	3	...	43	29	13	1	...	...	...	54 662	...	45 506	...	8 740	...	416
Textiles	3 926 713	3 103 064	283	30	...	960	481	467	5	...	...	7	515 248	...	356 129	...	156 239	...	1 680
Tobacco & Cigars	136 127	326 407	290	12	...	260	22	238	...	...	...	...	90 367	...	28 860	...	61 507	...	...
Turpentine & Rosin	100 000	220 000	312	...	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	...	19 400	...	16 700	...	2 700	...	...
Total	\$13 382 860	\$13 811 304	256	211	26	4 691	3 824	850	8	9	...	...	\$2 978 867	\$2 680 227	\$294 504	\$2 109	\$294 504	\$2 109	\$2 027

GREENVILLE

Bakery Products	\$40 000	\$111 919	311	1	...	20	18	2	...	...	...	...	24 358	\$	22 639	...	1 719	...	...
Boxes & Baskets	703 795	220 874	253	5	...	68	65	3	...	...	...	...	49 688	...	47 683	...	1 975	...	...
Clothing	348 213	526 639	300	6	...	220	12	200	...	8	...	...	106 898	...	8 632	...	95 866	...	\$2 400
Confectioneries	48 400	169 500	280	...	...	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	22 380	...	20 980	...	1 400	...	...
Electricity	1 132 553	162 101	339	1	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	23 261	...	23 261	...	...	...	...
Fertilizers	230 000	369 474	163	3	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	34 626	...	34 626	...	...	...	...
Foundry & Machine Shops	94 000	128 000	305	3	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	43 363	...	43 363	...	...	...	...
Flour & Grists	42 800	123 500	197	3	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	4 550	...	4 550	...	...	...	...
Furniture	15 800	30 337	303	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	10 967	...	10 967	...	...	...	...
Gas	750 000	194 860	365	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	34 305	...	34 305	...	...	...	...
Glass	11 700	63 226	310	...	...	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	19 804	...	14 698	...	5 106	...	...
Ice	450 598	283 544	365	7	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	50 503	...	50 503	...	...	...	...
Lumber & Timber	54 200	174 125	308	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	42 492	...	42 492	...	...	...	...
Mattresses & Springs	3 000	20 000	300	1	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	4 000	...	3 500	...	500	...	...
Minerals & Soda	233 910	276 013	229	5	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	37 059	...	37 059	...	...	...	...
Monuments & Stone	5 000	20 000	260	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	4 500	...	4 500	...	...	...	...
Oil Mills	249 870	566 888	77	17	...	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	22 080	...	22 080	...	...	...	...
Patent Medicines & Compounds ..	19 000	25 000	300	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3 000	...	3 000	...	...	...	...
Printing & Publishing	71 700	528 410	331	56	...	181	134	22	25	...	...	...	200 612	...	174 696	...	19 321	...	\$6 595
Rubber Seals & Stamps	19 128 730	25 468 155	295	142	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	520	...	...	...	...
Textiles .....	...	435 320	294	8	...	9 014	5 692	2 792	276	254	...	...	5 744 566	...	4 001 289	...	1 578 171	...	92 813
Tobacco & Cigars .....	...	...	294	...	...	190	14	148	...	28	...	...	97 781	...	17 638	...	70 549	...	9 594
Total	\$23 633 769	\$29 898 635	282	259	52	10 224	6 459	3 174	301	290	...	...	\$6 581 283	\$4 622 981	\$1 774 607	\$99 408	\$1 774 607	\$99 408	\$84 287

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES FOR SEVEN COUNTIES IN WHICH PRINCIPAL CITIES ARE LOCATED.—1922.—Continued

Character of Industry	Capital Invested	Value of Annual Product	No. Days Plant Operated	No. of Salaried Employees		Average No. Persons Employed	Number				Total Wages Not In- cluding Salaries of Mgrs.	Wages			
				Male	Female		Over 16 Years		Under 16 Years			Over 16 Years of Age		Under 16 Years of Age	
							Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
RICHLAND															
Bakery Products	\$ 98 900	\$ 205 219	282	4	1	49	45	4	.....	.....	\$ 39 043	37 247	\$ 1 796	.....	.....
Brick & Tile	106 000	90 520	240	...	...	64	64	...	.....	.....	26 253	26 253	.....	.....	.....
Confectioneries	23 400	162 808	240	2	1	30	23	1	.....	.....	31 714	30 468	1 246	.....	.....
Electricity	3 004 000	472 044	365	...	...	80	80	...	.....	.....	112 087	112 087	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers	650 472	878 640	209	9	1	99	99	...	.....	.....	45 664	45 664	.....	.....	.....
Foundry & Machine Shops	786 336	1 768 202	306	65	19	610	609	1	.....	.....	970 115	969 725	390	.....	.....
Flour & Grists	355 545	521 520	310	10	...	23	23	...	.....	.....	6 441	6 441	.....	.....	.....
Gas	569 500	288 426	365	...	...	35	30	5	.....	.....	54 393	48 393	6 000	.....	.....
Harness & Leather	50 000	40 000	312	...	...	14	14	...	.....	.....	10 000	10 000	.....	.....	.....
Ice	500 846	449 240	365	15	...	92	92	...	.....	.....	94 638	94 638	.....	.....	.....
Lumber & Timber	55 000	230 000	275	13	...	125	125	...	.....	.....	90 000	90 000	.....	.....	.....
Mattresses & Springs	5 000	33 540	300	...	...	7	6	1	.....	.....	5 500	4 980	520	.....	.....
Mines & Mining	379 688	489 823	286	9	1	241	241	...	.....	.....	64 716	64 716	.....	.....	.....
Minerals & Soda	178 240	366 631	287	8	1	52	52	...	.....	.....	47 039	47 039	.....	.....	.....
Monuments & Stones	18 500	110 407	278	...	...	22	22	...	.....	.....	25 100	25 100	.....	.....	.....
Oil Mills	423 658	1 225 808	103	18	...	154	154	...	.....	.....	92 767	92 767	.....	.....	.....
Patent Medicines & Compounds	31 700	50 000	126	...	...	10	4	6	.....	.....	9 405	5 405	4 000	.....	.....
Printing & Publishing	200 400	937 488	330	1	...	263	224	39	.....	.....	351 555	318 914	32 641	.....	.....
Rubber Seals & Stamps	36 700	34 000	310	5	1	11	10	1	.....	.....	8 900	8 400	500	.....	.....
Textiles	4 904 809	6 971 564	225	44	26	2 798	1 844	860	47	47	1 619 242	1 107 832	478 524	\$16 726	\$16 160
Tobacco & Cigars	1 147	8 119	303	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	1 815	1 815	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$12 379 841	\$15 334 799	277	203	51	4 781	3 769	918	47	47	\$3 686 387	\$3 127 884	\$525 617	\$16 726	\$16 160
SPARTANBURG															
Bakery Products	\$103 682	\$256 080	229	...	...	62	53	7	1	1	\$ 42 030	38 674	\$ 3 022	\$ 234	\$ 100
Boxes & Baskets	130 172	327 731	306	7	4	68	51	17	...	...	60 000	47 268	12 732	.....	.....
Clothing	16 730	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioneries	39 000	113 855	335	...	...	22	18	4	.....	.....	24 615	22 431	2 184	.....	.....
Electricity	7 547 000	859 329	365	24	4	240	234	6	.....	.....	207 613	202 323	5 290	.....	.....

Fertilizers	377 020	51 743	181	14	2	60	60	.....	.....	37 849	37 849	.....	.....
Foundry & Machine Shops	58 234	42 739	308	3	1	19	19	.....	.....	15 106	15 106	.....	.....
Flour & Grist	214 000	664 402	271	8	1	43	43	1	.....	42 047	42 047	.....	.....
Ice	27 900	151 003	225	7	...	44	44	.....	.....	38 525	38 525	.....	.....
Lumber & Timber	24 650	91 797	285	2	...	25	25	.....	.....	22 566	22 566	.....	.....
Mattresses & Springs	15 000	30 000	300	...	...	6	5	1	.....	4 718	4 718	.....	.....
Minerals & Soda	123 539	183 699	271	2	2	32	32	.....	.....	32 200	32 200	.....	.....
Monuments & Stones	5 000	20 000	310	...	...	3	3	.....	.....	3 500	3 500	.....	.....
Oil Mills	290 000	928 387	114	26	...	144	144	.....	.....	45 622	45 622	.....	.....
Patent Medicines & Compounds ..	39 000	89 575	246	...	...	10	8	2	.....	7 475	6 475	.....	.....
Printing & Publishing	64 200	177 439	311	...	...	103	69	11	29	102 047	89 385	6 162	.....
Textiles	24 748 875	28 973 725	281	176	19	9 227	5 763	2 913	298	5 224 107	3 492 672	139 633	106 136
Tobacco & Cigars	600	5 000	300	...	...	2	1	1	.....	1 600	1 000	.....	.....
Totals	\$33 824 602	\$32 966 504	273	269	33	10 117	6 572	2 963	328	\$5 913 310	\$4 142 461	\$1 518 684	\$106 236
SUMTER													
Brick & Tile	\$79 026	\$50 515	175	2	1	32	32	.....	.....	6 674 \$	6 674	.....	.....
Canneries	25 000	52 000	62	...	...	60	20	40	.....	6 400	2 400	.....	.....
Coffins & Caskets	154 002	136 423	300	3	1	43	42	1	.....	34 519	33 453	.....	.....
Electricity	636 000	132 017	365	2	...	22	22	.....	.....	19 630	19 630	.....	.....
Fertilizers	65 200	238 983	120	7	...	60	60	.....	.....	25 968	25 968	.....	.....
Foundry & Machine Shops	58 521	85 598	257	5	1	32	32	.....	.....	36 424	36 424	.....	.....
Flour & Grist	18 000	10 281	178	2	...	5	5	.....	.....	2 060	2 060	.....	.....
Gas	156 747	56 224	365	1	1	12	12	.....	.....	9 205	9 205	.....	.....
Lumber & Timber	55 000	529 485	237	6	3	160	160	.....	.....	52 790	52 790	.....	.....
Minerals & Soda	128 200	54 209	132	2	...	15	15	.....	.....	9 843	9 843	.....	.....
Oil Mills	70 000	135 023	54	4	...	19	19	.....	.....	7 980	7 980	.....	.....
Printing & Publishing	15 200	42 669	310	...	...	23	13	1	9	23 944	23 045	\$755	.....
Total	\$1 460 696	\$1 523 457	213	34	7	483	432	42	9	\$ 235 437	\$ 229 472	\$ 5 210	755

TABLE XIII—(a)—AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

Location	Name of Corporation.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Anderson Motor Co.

TABLE XIV—DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL BAKERIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Pure Food Bakery.
BAMBERG—	
Denmark	Denmark Bakery.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Puckhaber Bakery.
Charleston	Gibbes Bakery.
Charleston	Amme's Bakery.
Charleston	H. Beckroge Bakery.
Charleston	Federal System of Bakeries.
Charleston	Electrik Maid Bake Shops Inc.
Charleston	Condon's Baking Company.
Charleston	B. Marle Bakery.
Charleston	New York Bakery.
Charleston	Pure Food Bakery.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Catawba Steam Bakery.
COLLETON—	
Walterboro	Huberstein Bakery.
DORCHESTER—	
Summerville	Stenders Bakery.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Boyd-Russ Bakery.
Florence	Kafers Bakery.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Bakery.
Greenville	Southern Baker Bakeries.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Greenwood Bakery.
HORRY—	
Conway	Hayman Bakery.
MARLBORO—	
Bennettsville	Bennettsville Bake Rite Bakery.
OCONEE—	
Seneca	Seneca Bakery and Cafe.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Waverley Bakery.
Columbia	Federal System of Bakeries.
Columbia	Taylor's Bakery.
Columbia	Hendrix, Inc.
Columbia	Hoefer's Bakery.
Columbia	Birmingham Bakery.
Columbia	Electrick Maid Bake Shops Inc.

TABLE XIV—DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL BAKERIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Becker's Bakery.
Spartanburg	Geilfus Bakery.
Spartanburg	Dixie Baking Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Efird & Drake.
Sumter	Brightwell Brothers.
UNION—	
Union	Union Bakery.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Steam Bakery.

TABLE XV—DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS MAKING BOXES AND BASKETS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
North Augusta	Augusta Veneer Company.
ALLENDALE—	
Allendale	Allendale Veneer Company.
BAMBERG—	
Denmark	Denmark Veneer Company.
BARNWELL—	
Barnwell	Sherwood Lumber & Mfg. Company.
BEAUFORT—	
Beaufort	Beaufort Veneer & Packing Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Seidenberg Branch.
Charleston	Anderson Spool & Bobbin Mfg. Co.
Charleston	Woodstock Mfg. Company.
CHESTERFIELD—	
Cheraw	Cheraw Box Company, Inc.
Cheraw	J. L. Anderson.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Carolina Fiber Company.
Hartsville	Southern Novelty Company.
DILLON—	
Dillon	Dillon Novelty Works.
FLORENCE—	
Pamplico	Clement Veneer & Lumber Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Acme Loom, Harness & Reed Co.
Greenville	Peerless Folding Ladder Company.
Greenville	Norris Bros., Inc.
HORRY—	
Conway	The Veneer Mfg. Company.
KERHSHAW—	
Camden	Camden Veneer Company.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Laurens Box and Crate Company.
LEXINGTON—	
Swansea	W. B. Rast & Son.
MARLBORO—	
Drake	P. D. River Veneer Company.

TABLE XV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL PLANTS MAKING BOXES AND BASKETS.

Location	Name of County.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangeburg	The Hamilton Hill Veneer Company.
Orangeburg	Edisto Veneer Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Andrews, Loom, Reed and Harness Works.
Spartanburg	Muckenfuss Mfg. Company.
Spartanburg	Sam D. Fant.

TABLE XVI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
North Augusta	Augusta Face Brick Company.
Aiken	Hankinson Brick Company.
North Augusta	Rutherford & Company.
North Augusta	S. C. Pottery.
ANDERSON—	
Pendleton	Pendleton Brick Company.
Anderson	Southern Concrete Products Company.
Anderson	John T. Burris & Son.
BERKELEY—	
St. Stephens	Santee River Brick Company.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	McCraw Brick Company, Inc.
CHESTERFIELD—	
Cheraw	Cheraw Brick Works.
DARLINGTON—	
Society Hill	Darlington Brick & Tile Company.
DORCHESTER—	
Summerville	Summerville Brick Company.
St. George	E. B. Wilkins.
GREENWOOD—	
Dyson	Dyson Brick Company.
Ninety-Six	Angus Brick Company.
HERRY—	
Conway	H. P. Little Brick Yard.
LEXINGTON—	
Columbia	Guignard Brick Works.
MARION—	
West Marion	Layton's Brick Works.
Blue Brick	Pee Dee Brick & Tile Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Landrum Fire Brick Works.
Littleton	Richland Shole Product Company.
Columbia	Columbia Clay Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Brick Works.
YORK—	
New Port	Ebenezer Brick Company.
Catawba	Catawba Pottery.

TABLE XVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CANNERIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
BEAUFORT—	
Beaufort	Maggioni & Company.
Bluffton	Geo. W. Lowden.
Frogmore	Geo. W. Lowden.
CHARLESTON—	
Sumter	Sumter Canning Company.

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangeburg	Edisto Wagon Company.

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CLOTHING FACTORIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Ernest L. Barton.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Nuckassee Mfg. Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Underwear Mills.

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ABBEVILLE—	
Abbeville	Abbeville Candy Kitchen.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	E. Laderege.
Charleston	S. V. Kennison.
Charleston	Charleston Ice Cream & Candy Co.
Charleston	Freyschmidt's Ice Cream Company.
Charleston	Puckhaber Bros. Candy Kitchen.
Charleston	Hahn Cream Company.
Charleston	Becker's Velvet Ice Cream Company.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	S. R. Suber.
Gaffney	S. P. Trakas.
CLARENDON—	
Manning	Manning Candy Kitchen.
DARLINGTON—	
Darlington	Metropol Company.
Hartsville	Southern Candy Kitchen.
Darlington	Darlington Ice Cream Company.
Chester	Chester Ice Cream Company.

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.

Location	Name of County.
DILLON—	
Dillon	Salley's Candy Kitchen.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Palmetto Ice Cream Company.
GEORGETOWN—	
Georgetown	Georgetown Candy Kitchen.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Meador's Mfg. Company.
Greenville	Savoy Candy Company.
Greenville	Greenville Ice Cream Company.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Greenwood Ice Cream Company.
KERSHAW—	
Camden	Camden Candy Kitchen.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Palace of Sweets.
NEWBERRY—	
Newberry	Gus Metchicas & Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Palmetto Candy Company.
Columbia	Rogers Ice Cream Company.
Columbia	Columbia Candy Factory.
Columbia	Central Ice Cream Candy Company.
Columbia	Feagan Candy Company.
Columbia	Lines Candy Kitchen.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Quality Ice Cream Company.
Spartanburg	Georgia-Carolina Candy Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Candy & Fruit Company.

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL COFFIN AND CASKET MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Witherspoon Bros. & Company.

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CREAMERIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Community Creamery.
DARLINGTON—	
Darlington	Darlington Jersey Milk Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Garrison Ice Cream Company.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Greenwood Creamery.
HORRY—	
Conway	Oak Ridge Dairy.

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL ELECTRIC PLANTS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
Aiken	Carolina Light & Power Company.
ALLENDALE—	
Allendale	Allendale Light & Water Plant.
ANDERSON—	
Auten	Pendleton Electric Light Company.
Anderson	Portman & Gregg Shoals Generating Plant.
Belton	Belton Power Company.
BAMBERG—	
Olar	Brabham & Morris.
Denmark	Edisto Public Service Company.
BARNWELL—	
Williston	Williston Electric Plant.
Barnwell	Barnwell Light & Water Plant.
Blackville	Blackville Public Service Company.
BEAUFORT—	
Beaufort	Beaufort Water & Light Plant.
CALHOUN—	
St. Matthews	Commission of Public Works.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Charleston Consolid'd Ry. & Light Co.
North Charleston	North Charleston Water & Light Corp.
CHEROKEE—	
Blacksburg	Ninety-nine Island Generating Station.
CHESTER—	
Great Falls	Rocky Creek Generating Station.
Great Falls	Great Falls Generating Company.
Great Falls	Fishing Creek Station.
CHESTERFIELD—	
McBee	McBee Electrical Company.
CLARENDON—	
Manning	Manning Light & Ice Company.
COLLETON—	
Walterboro	Walterboro Water & Light Plant.
DARLINGTON—	
Society Hill	Society Hill Power Company.
Hartsville	Palmetto Light & Power Company.
Darlington	Palmetto Light & Power Company.
DILLON—	
Lake View	Lake View Light & Power Company.
Latta	Commission of Public Works.
Dillon	Dillon Electric Plant.
DORCHESTER—	
St. George	St. George Light & Power Company.
Summerville	Summerville Public Service Company.
EDGEFIELD—	
Edgefield	Board of Public Works.
Johnston	Johnston Light & Ice Company.
FAIRFIELD—	
Peak	Par Shoals Power Company.
FLORENCE—	
Timmons ville	Palmetto Power and Light Company.
Florence	Palmetto Power and Light Company.

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL ELECTRIC PLANTS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENVILLE—	
Travellers Rest	Travellers Rest Power & Light Co.
Belton	Belton Power Company.
Greenville	Saluda Generating Plant.
Greenville	Greenville Steam Plant.
GREENWOOD—	
Ninety-Six	Commission on Public Works.
HORRY—	
Conway	Quattlebaum Water & Light Co.
KERSHAW—	
Long Town	Wateree Development Co.
LANCASTER—	
Lancaster	Lancaster Light & Power Co.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Reedy River Power Co.
Laurens	Sullivan Power Company.
Laurens	Municipal Water & Light Company.
LEE—	
Bishopville	Palmetto Power & Light Company.
LEXINGTON—	
Swansea	Swansea Power & Light Company.
Lexington	Lexington Light & Power Company.
McCORMICK—	
Mt. Carmel	Little River Power & Light Company.
MARION—	
Marion	Palmeto Power & Light Company.
MARLBORO—	
McColl	McColl Water & Light Company.
Bennettsville	Bennettsville Electric Plant.
NEWBERRY—	
Newberry	Commission of Public Works.
OCONEE—	
Walhalla	Walhalla Light & Power Company.
Seneca	Seneca Light & Power Company.
Seneca	Conneross Light & Power Company.
ORANGEBURG—	
Branchville	Commission of Public Works.
Orangetown	Orangetown Water & Light Company.
Springfield	Springfield Elec. Light & Power Company.
North	The North Elec. Light & Power Co.
Elloree	Elloree Light & Power Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Columbia Ry. Gas & Electric Co.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	S. C. Light, Power & Ry. Companies.
Wellford	Enoree Power Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Light Plant.
UNION—	
Union	Union Manufacturing Power Co.
Union	Municipal Light & Water Works.

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL ELECTRIC PLANTS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
WILLIAMSBURG—	
Kingstree	Kingstree Electric Light Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Electric Plant.
Rock Hill	Catawba Generating Station.

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL FERTILIZER PLANTS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
Aiken	Farmers Storage & Fertilizer Co.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company.
Anderson	Chiquola Fertilizer Company.
CALHOUN—	
St. Matthews	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	McCabe Fertilizer Company.
Charleston	Va.-Carolina Chemical Company.
Charleston	Ashepoo Fertilizer Works.
Charleston	The Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Charleston	The American Agric. Chemical Co.
Charleston	The McMurphey Fertilizer Company.
Charleston	Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co.
Charleston	Maybank Fertilizer Company.
Charleston	Etiwan Fertilizer Company.
Charleston	Molony & Carter Company.
Charleston	Charleston Chemical Company.
CHEROKEE—	
Blacksburg	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
CHESTER—	
Chester	The Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Great Falls	Nitric Acid Plant.
Chester	Swift & Company.
COLLETON—	
Pon Pon	Georgia Chemical Works.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Hartsville Fertilizer Company.
DILLON—	
Dillon	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
EDGEFIELD—	
Trenton	Trenton Fertilizer Company.
FAIRFIELD—	
Winnsboro	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Greenville	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Greenville	American Cotton Oil Company.
Greenville	Independent Guano Company.

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL FERTILIZER PLANTS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Greenwood	International Agricultural Corp.
Greenwood	American Agricultural Chemical Co.
KERSHAW—	
Camden	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
LANCASTER—	
Lancaster	Catawba Fertilizer Company.
LAURENS—	
Clinton	American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Laurens	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
LEXINGTON—	
Cayce	American Agricultural Chemical Co.
MARION—	
Marion	Marion Guano Company.
NEWBERRY—	
Newberry	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangetburg	Orangetburg Fertilizer Company.
Norway	B. B. Williams.
Orangetburg	No Filler Fertilizer Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	F. S. Royster.
Columbia	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Columbia	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Columbia	Palmetto Guano Corporation.
Columbia	Congaree Fertilizer Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	F. S. Royster.
Spartanburg	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
Spartanburg	American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Spartanburg	International Agricultural Corp.
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Fertilizer Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Farmer's Fertilizer Company.
Sumter	Sumter Fertilizer & Mfg. Company.
UNION—	
Union	Southern Cotton Oil Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Fertilizer Company.

TABLE XXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Anderson Machine & Foundry Co.
Anderson	Divvers Roofing Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	John F. Riley Foundry & Machine Co.
Charleston	Riverside Iron Works.
Charleston	Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co.
Charleston	I. S. K. Ellsworth, Sr.
Charleston	Southern Railroad Shops.
Charleston	The Clerotype Company.

TABLE XXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHESTERFIELD—	
Cheraw	Cheraw Machine Shop & Mfg. Co.
DARLINGTON—	
Lydia	Kelly & Kelly.
FLORENCE—	
Timmons ville	Harper Manufacturing Company.
Florence	Palmetto Sheet Metal Works.
Florence	The J. D. Bridges Company.
Florence	A. C. L. Shops.
Florence	Universal Plow and Foundries Co.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Thacker Rocker Stud Bearing Company.
Greenville	Mountain City Foundry & Mach. W'ks.
Greenville	Greenville Iron Works.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Greenwood Iron Works.
Greenwood	Aldrich Machine Works.
HORRY—	
Conway	Conway Iron Works.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Palmetto Iron Works.
Columbia	Tozer Engine Works.
Columbia	Gibbes Machinery Company.
Columbia	Southern Railroad Shops.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Suspension Bearing Company.
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Iron Works.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Radio Mfg. Company.
Sumter	Sumter Machinery Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Jones Iron Works.

TABLE XXVI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND WOODWORK FACTORIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Pee Dee Furniture Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Mantel & Mfg. Company.
PICKENS—	
Pickens	Pickens Cabinet Works.

TABLE XXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GRIST MILLS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ABBEVILLE—	
Hodges	Spruell's Mill.
Abbeville	Millford Mill.

TABLE XXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GRIST MILLS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ALLENDALE—	
Milletttsville	J. J. Walker.
Ulmers	W. S. Brant.
ANDERSON—	
Honea Path	The Brick Mill.
Anderson, R. F. D.	High Shoals Milling Co.
Anderson	Burris Mill.
Iva	McGee & Leverettes Grist Mill.
Pelzer	W. W. Moore.
BAMBERG—	
Bamberg	S. W. Sandifer's Mill.
Denmark	C. J. Baxter.
Denmark	Denmark Milling Company.
Olar	Brabham & Morris.
Denmark	E. A. Collins.
Denmark	I. U. Cox.
BARNWELL—	
Williston	T. M. Willis.
Williston	Watchers Meal & Grist Mill
Barnwell	Snelling's Grist Mill.
BERKELEY—	
Moncks Corner	E. E. Ballentine.
Ridgeville	W. B. Hill.
Moncks Corner	J. McKee Williams.
Pinopolis	J. C. Hare Grist Mill.
CALHOUN—	
St. Matthews	W. L. Buyck.
St. Matthews	P. F. Spigener.
St. Matthews	Owens Mill.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	H. W. Fuseler & Son.
Charleston	Maloney & Carter Co.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	L. C. Rogers.
Gaffney	C. W. Moore.
Gaffney	D. C. Tindall.
CHESTER—	
Chester	W. O. Guy.
Angelus	J. S. Wharton Grist Mill.
Richburg	Peoples Gin Co.
CHESTERFIELD—	
Chesterfield	Everyman's Mill.
CLARENDON—	
Manning	J. J. Geddings.
Alcolu	W. M. Mitchum.
Foreston	J. C. Land Grist Mill.
Manning	S. C. Lee Grist Mill.
Summerton	J. G. Senn.
COLLETON—	
Ritter	Colleton Mercantile & Mfg. Co.
Green Pond	E. W. Smith & Son.
Ruffin	H. D. Padgett, Jr.
Ehrhardt	Geo. W. Folk.
Walterboro	Colleton Products Association.

TABLE XXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GRIST MILLS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
DARLINGTON—	
Dovesville	Anna & Hattie McIntosh.
Lamar	A. B. Mimms.
Darlington	Darlington Roller Mills.
Lamar	Andrews Mill.
Darlington	T. P. Rhodes.
Dovesville	J. C. Calhoun.
DILLON—	
Dillon	Carolina Milling Company.
Latta	T. O. Solomon.
Kemper	B. P. Hayes.
DORCHESTER—	
Ridgeville	W. B. Way.
Darlington, R-4	T. P. Rhodes.
Pregnall	M. G. Rumph & Son.
Grover	P. F. Spell.
EDGEFIELD—	
Johnston	Johnston Roller Mill.
Trenton	W. A. Pardue.
Edgefield	A. L. Kemps.
FAIRFIELD—	
Shelton	F. E. Hill.
Wallaceville	T. W. Mann.
Ridgeway	W. W. & O. R. Collins.
FLORENCE—	
Effingham	D. L. McPherson.
Pamplico	Pamplico Supply Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greer	J. D. Gilreath.
Piedmont	W. M. Jackson & Company.
Greenville	Eagle Roller Mills, Inc.
Taylors	J. P. Rosemard.
Greer	S. C. Berry & Brothers.
GREENWOOD—	
Ninety-Six	Mrs. P. O. Murray.
HAMPTON—	
Estill	J. E. Rhodes.
Varnville	D. W. Smith.
Varnville	H. L. McMillan.
HORRY—	
Myrtle Beach	Myrtle Beach Farms Company.
Conway	George Bray.
Toddville	Dusenberry & Company.
JASPER—	
Ridgeland	C. C. Perry.
KERSHAW—	
Lugoff	A. B. Rabon.
Longtown	J. B. Nelson.
Blaney	Bookman's Mill.
LANCASTER—	
Taxahaw	W. P. McManus.

TABLE XXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GRIST MILLS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Bramlett & Babb.
Gray Court	H. J. Armstrong.
LEE—	
Bishopville	Bishopville Milling Co.
LEXINGTON—	
Edmund	Edmund Flour Mill.
Batesburg	Ira C. Carson.
Swansea	Huckabee Mills.
Gilbert	Counts Roller Mill.
Chapin	P. B. Lowman.
Gilbert	R. L. Keisler.
McCORMICK—	
Plum Branch	W. H. Parks Mill.
McCormick	Chamberlin's Grist Mill.
Parksville	Parksville Roller Mill.
MARION—	
Centenary	J. C. Davis.
MARLBORO—	
Drake	W. B. Drake.
NEWBERRY—	
Chapples	J. A. Wertz.
Newberry	Schumpert's Roller Mill.
Kinards	C. M. Smith.
Prosperity	W. F. Lester.
Pomaria	Pomaria Grist Mill.
Newberry	L. C. Singley's Mill.
OCONEE—	
Westminster	Tollison & Hunnicutt.
Townville	Elias & W. R. Earle.
Westminster	A. H. Land.
West Union	Burn's Mill.
Walhalla	Lays Grist Mill.
Westminster	W. M. Gibson.
West Union	West Union Flour Mill.
Seneca	W. S. Dalton.
Seneca	W. A. Buchanan.
ORANGEBURG—	
North	D. M. Calahan.
Branchville	A. S. Dukes.
Orangeburg	W. T. Munden.
Branchville	Edisto Milling Co.
PICKENS—	
Pickens	Town Creek Roller Mills.
Pickens	Gravely's Grist Mill.
Pickens	Southerland's Mill.
Pickens	J. L. Dunn.
Pickens	Live Oak Mill.
Sunset	Daniel Winchester.
Monetta	Matthews & Hendrix.
Central	Central Roller Mill.
Easley	Lenhart's Grist Mill.
Dacusville	Lenhart's Corn Mill.
Easley	Hamilton Grist Mill.
Easley	Flynn Milling Company.

TABLE XXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GRIST MILLS—Continued.

Location	Name of Corporation.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Adluh Milling Company.
SALUDA—	
Chappells	J. A. Wertz.
Leesville	Hare's Mill.
SPARTANBURG—	
Roebuck	Roebuck Mill.
Wellford	Tiger Shoals Milling Co.
Spartanburg	Spartan Grain & Mill Company.
Chesnee	D. S. Crawley.
Spartanburg	J. W. Bell.
Cherokee Springs	J. W. Lawton & Brothers.
Campobello	Fagan & Edwards Roller Mills.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Roller Mill.
Dalzell	Sander's Mill.
Rembert	Lakewood Roller Mills.
UNION—	
Jonesville	Dr. Hames Mill.
WILLIAMSBURG—	
Trio	McCullough Grist Mill.
Greeleyville	Walter Mixon.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Standard Milling Company.
Clover	P. Goforth.
McConnellsville	R. E. Stevenson.
Fort Mill	S. P. Wilson & Son.
Filbert	Brown & Land.
York	Black's Mill.

TABLE XXVIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GLASS INDUSTRIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Globe Optical Mfg. Company.
Greenville	Brown-Wit Kemp Optical Company.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Laurens Glass Works.

TABLE XXIX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GAS PLANTS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Anderson Gas & Utilities Company.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Florence Gas Company.
Florence	Pintsch Compressing Company.

TABLE XXIX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL GAS PLANTS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Gas Plant.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Pintsch Compressing Company.
Columbia	Columbia Gas Light Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Gas & Power Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Gas Company.

TABLE XXX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL HARNESS AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	T. O. Anderson.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Wilse W. Martin.

TABLE XXXI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL ICE PLANTS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ABBEVILLE—	
Abbeville	Electric Ice & Fuel Company.
Abbeville	Abbeville Ice & Fuel Company.
AIKEN—	
Aiken	Aiken Ice Company.
Aiken	Community Ice & Coal Company.
ALLENDALE—	
Fairfax	The Ice, Light & Gin Company.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Anderson Ice Company.
BEAUFORT—	
Beaufort	Enterprise Ice & Manufacturing Co.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Carroll Icing Company.
Charleston	The Consumer's Ice Company.
Charleston	Carolina Public Service Company.
Charleston	Arctic Ice & Coal Company.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Chester Ice & Fuel Company.
COLLETON—	
Walterboro	Walterboro Ice & Fuel Company.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Hartsville Ice & Fuel Company.
Darlington	Carolina Ice & Packing Company.
DILLON—	
Dillon	The Food Grocery Company.
FLORENCE—	
Lake City	Tomlinson & McWhite.
Florence	Florence Ice Plant.

TABLE XXXI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL ICE PLANTS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Ice & Fuel Company.
Greenville	Polar Ice & Fuel Company.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Greenwood Ice and Coal Company.
Ware Shoals	Ware Shoals Ice Plant.
LANCASTER—	
Lancaster	Lancaster Ice & Fuel Company.
LEE—	
Bishopville	Bishopville Ice Company.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Laurens Ice Plant.
LEXINGTON—	
Lexington	Lexington Ice Company.
MARLBORO—	
Bennettsville	Bennettsville Ice Company.
OCONEE—	
Seneca	Seneca Ice & Fuel Company.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangeburg	Orangeburg Ice & Fuel Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Palmetto Ice Company.
Columbia	Columbia Ice & Fuel Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Hallet Ice & Coal Company.
Spartanburg	Hygeia Ice & Fuel Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Ice & Light Company.
UNION—	
Union	Consolidated Ice & Fuel Company.
YORK—	
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Ice Company.

TABLE XXXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCT MILLS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
Graniteville	H. H. Riley.
Langley	J. W. Harveley.
Kashwood	Beech Island Lumber Company.
Ellenton	Barnwell Saw Mill.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	W. L. Brissey Lumber Company.
Anderson	J. E. Barton.
Anderson	Townsend Lumber Company.
BAMBERG—	
Ehrhardt	H. A. Fox.
Ehrhardt	Hanks & Fox Saw Mill.
Schofield	Salkehatchie Lumber Company.
Bamberg	J. F. Jennings Lumber Company.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

MAY 16 1923

TABLE XXXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCT MILLS.
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
BAMBERG—Con.	
Embree	Edisto River Lumber Company.
Denmark	J. T. Griffith.
Denmark	C. J. Baxter.
Denmark	Denmark Planing Mill.
Denmark	Turner & Turner.
BARNWELL—	
Hilda	J. C. Dyches Saw Mill.
Blackville	Walker Saw Mill.
BERKELEY—	
Eight Miles	W. B. Hill.
St. Stephens	J. M. Wilder.
Bonneau	R. A. Thornley.
Bonneau	W. A. Spires.
Strawberry	Lemacks-Cannon Lumber Company.
CALHOUN—	
St. Matthews	Tucker Lumber Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company.
Charleston	North State Lumber Company.
Charleston	Anderson Lumber Company.
Charleston	S. M. Parker Lumber Works.
Charleston	A. H. Fisher Company.
Charleston	L. Wetherhorn & Son.
Charleston	Halsey Lumber Company.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	D. C. Tindal.
Gaffney	Spencer & Spencer.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Chester Machine & Lumber Company.
Rodman	Waters & Waters.
CHESTERFIELD—	
Cheraw	Cheraw Sash, Door & Lumber Co.
Cheraw	Meiklejohn Lumber Company.
Ruby	W. A. Sullivan.
Pageland	For Lumber Company.
CLARENDON—	
Alcolu	Clarendon Lumber Company.
Remini	A. S. M. Parker.
Alcolu	D. W. Alderman & Son Company.
Gable	The Black River Cypress Company.
Bloomville	F. C. Thomas.
COLLETON—	
Stokes	Avondale Lumber Company.
Ashaw	Sullivan Lumber Company.
Salkehatchie	Baker Lumber Company.
Ashton	F. N. Jones.
Colleton	The Colleton Cypress Company.
Ashepoo	The Bradley Lumber Company.
Lodge	H. A. Fox.
Wiggins	Savannah River Lumber Company.
Walterboro	H. B. Thompson & Son.

TABLE XXXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCT MILLS
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
COLLETON—Con.	
Walterboro	Thayer Manufacturing Company.
Cottageville	G. S. Pierce.
DARLINGTON—	
Darlington	T. B. Rhodes.
DILLON—	
Little Rock	John D. Dunlap & Son.
Dillon	W. C. Tolan.
DORCHESTER—	
Ridgeville	W. M. Vaughan.
Branchville	Newell Lumber Company.
Summerville	J. F. Prettyman & Son.
Badham	Dorchester Lumber Company.
Harleyville	D. P. Pendarvis.
St. George	R. B. Jernigan.
Ridgeville	M. S. Clayton.
EDGEFIELD—	
Ridgeway	Collins & Collins.
Johnston	M. T. Turner.
FLORENCE—	
Sumter	Tweed & Lumber Company Inc.
Pamplico	Dargan Wagon Company.
Scranton	R. E. McKnight.
Lake City	Deep River Lumber Company.
Florence	Giles Bay Lumber Company.
Timmons ville	Smith & Carter.
GEORGETOWN—	
Hemingway	Oaks Saw Mill.
Georgetown	Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp.
Georgetown	Winyah Lumber Company.
Oaks	Wilson & Durant Company.
Georgetown	Bay Lumber Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Lumber Company.
Taylor's	Vivan Howell.
Greenville	W. L. Hallman.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Millford & Watkins.
HAMPTON—	
Lena	H. L. Lawton.
Hampton	J. C. Lightsey.
Estill	Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co.
Varnville	The Big Salkehatchie Cypress Co.
HORRY—	
Wampee	W. L. Bellamy.
Conway	W. H. Winborne.
Vina	W. C. & W. H. Reaves.
Loris	W. M. Rouse.
Gallivants Ferry	Small Saw Mill.
Conway	Geo. Bray.
Little River	Hammer Lumber Company.
Hand	A. J. Todd.

TABLE XXXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCT MILLS.
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
HORRY—Con.	
Conway	Henry & P. M. Todd.
Conway	Conway Lumber Company.
Myrtle Beach	Socastee Joint Stock Company.
JASPER—	
Ridgeland	Chelsea Lumber Company.
Hardeeville	Argent Lumber Company.
Gilmania	Savannah River Lumber Company.
KERSHAW—	
Kershaw	J. E. Williams.
Kershaw	Kershaw Lumber Company.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Bramlett Saw Mill.
LEE—	
Lynchburg	S. K. Solomon.
Bishopville	Dickson Lumber Manufacturing Co.
LEXINGTON—	
Batesburg	Brabham Lumber Company.
Lexington	J. K. Swygert.
Gilbert	Smith Brothers.
Leesville	M. P. Shealy.
McCORMICK—	
McCormick	M. G. & J. J. Dorn.
Parksville	C. C. Osborn Lumber Company.
Merriwether	Hines Lumber Company.
McCormick	J. H. Banks.
Plum Branch	J. L. Reynolds.
MARION—	
Sellers	The Omolundo Lumber Company.
Marion	Bell Lumber Company.
Marion ..	Anderson Lumber Corporation.
Mullins	Mullins Lumber Company.
Marion	A. B. Brown.
MARLBORO—	
Drake	C. S. Whipple Saw Mill & Planing Mill.
McColl	Fletcher & Bethea.
Bennettsville	Scott Lumber Company.
NEWBERRY—	
Kinards	Bedenbough Bros.
Prosperity	J. B. Dominick
Whitmire	The Clyburn Lumber Company
Blairs	Henderson Brothers.
Newberry	Newberry Lumber Company.
Pomaria	L. B. Boland.
Newberry	Herbert & Son.
Prosperity	Boozar & Beckam.
OCONEE—	
Salem	Wiggington & Wiggington.
West Union	The Brown Lumber Company.
Westminister	Gaines-Dalton Lumber Company.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangeburg	D. A. Sprinkle.
Orangeburg	E. S. Bruner.

TABLE XXXII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCT MILLS
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ORANGEBURG—Con.	
Elloree	M. B. Arant.
Branchville	Newell Lumber Company.
Holly Hill	L. A. Carson's Mill.
Cordova	D. J. Hughes.
Orangeburg	Bamberg Lumber Company.
Eutawville	L. A. Dantzler.
Neeses	H. M. Stevenson.
Neeses	J. G. Dukes.
PICKENS—	
Sunset	D. Winchester.
Pickens	Pickens Lumber Company.
Pickens	W. F. Hendrix.
RICHLAND—	
Eastover	Josey & Dixon.
Columbia	J. C. Bruton Staving Mill.
Columbia	Columbia Lumber Mfg. Co.
SALUDA—	
Saluda	D. T. Mitchell.
Chappells	Webbs Saw Mill.
Ward	J. D. Parish.
Saluda	Saluda Lumber Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Moore	O. W. Harrison.
Spartanburg	Sam-Fraser Lumber Company.
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Spartanburg	Superior Planing Mill.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Caddin-Moore Lumber Company.
Sumter	Sumter Door, Sash & Blind Factory.
Sumter	Avery Lumber Company.
Sumter	Sumter Planing Mill & Lumber Co.
Sumter	Jackson Tweed Lumber Company.
UNION—	
Carlisle	Lantz Lumber Company.
WILLIAMSBURG—	
Greeleyville	Enterprise Lumber Company.
Greeleyville	Mallard Lumber Company.
Cades	J. W. McClam & Son.
YORK—	
York	J. A. Tate.
York	McGill Brothers.
York	Logan Lumber Company.
Sharon	J. L. Rainey.
Clover	J. B. H. Jackson.
York	Pursley & Quinn.

TABLE XXXIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MATTRESS AND SPRING BED FACTORIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDERSON—	
Anderson	Anderson Mattress & Spring Company
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Greenville Mattress Factory.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Columbia Mattress Works.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Bedding Company.

TABLE XXXIV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MINE AND MINING INDUSTRIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
AIKEN—	
Langley	Immaculate-Kaolin Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Charleston Lead Works.
Charleston	Lamb's & Chisolms Mines.
CHEROKEE—	
Kings Creek	Cherokee Chemical Company.
FAIRFIELD—	
Rion	Winnsboro Granite Corporation.
RICHLAND—	
Hopkins	Interstate Clay Company.
Horrell Hill	Interstate Clay Company.
Columbia	Columbia Clay Company.
Columbia	The Weston Booker Company.

TABLE XXXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL AND SODA WATER PLANTS..

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ABBEVILLE—	
Abbeville	Abbeville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
AIKEN—	
Salley	Salley Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Aiken	Aiken Bottling Works.
ALLENDALE—	
Allendale	Allendale Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Fairfax	J. F. Dowling.
ANDERSON—	
Belton	Budwin-Perfay Bottling Company.
Anderson	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Belton	Belton Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Anderson	Lime Cola Bottling Company.
Anderson	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
BAMBERG—	
Bamberg	Bamberg Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Denmark	Denmark Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

TABLE XXXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL AND SODA WATER PLANTS
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
BARNWELL—	
Barnwell	Barnwell Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
BEAUFORT—	
Beaufort	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Hardeeville	Hardeeville Coca-Cola Bottling Works.
Beaufort	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Parris Island	Parris Island Bottling Company.
CALHOUN—	
St. Matthews	St. Matthews Coca-Cola Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Charleston	Charleston Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Charleston	Carolina Carbonating Company.
Myers	Julip Bottling Company.
Charleston	Whistle Bottling Company.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
CHESTER—	
Chester	Chester Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Chester	Whistle Bottling Company.
Chester	Chester Pepsi-Cola Company.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Hartsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Hartsville	Gayola Bottling Works.
Darlington	Darlington Bottling Company.
Darlington	Darlington Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Darlington	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.
Darlington	Darlington Mint-Cola Bottling Co.
DILLON—	
Latta	J. R. Cobb.
DORCHESTER—	
Summerville	Summerville & St. George Bottling Co.
EDGEFIELD—	
Edgefield	Edgefield Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
FAIRFIELD—	
Winnsboro	Winnsboro Bottling Co.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Florence Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Lake City	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Florence	Florence Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
GEORGETOWN—	
Georgetown	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Georgetown	Georgetown Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Budwine Bottling Company
Greenville	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.
Greenville	Vernon Springs Water Company.
Greenville	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Greenville	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Budwine Bottling Company.
Greenwood	Greenwood Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

TABLE XXXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL AND SODA WATER PLANTS
—Continued.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
GREENWOOD—Con.	
Greenwood	Greenwood Pepsi-Cola Company.
Greenwood	Strawhon & Seago.
HAMPTON—	
Hampton	Hampton Bottling Works.
Hampton	Hampton Chero-Cola Bottling Works.
HORRY—	
Conway	Conway Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
KERSHAW—	
Camden	Merchants Bottling Plant.
Camden	Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Camden	Camden Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
LANCASTER—	
Lancaster	Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Lancaster	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.
LAURENS—	
Laurens	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Laurens	Laurens Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
LEE—	
Bishopville	Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
LEXINGTON—	
Batesburg	Whitehead & Parler Bottling Co.
McCORMICK—	
McCormick	McCormick Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
MARION—	
Marion	Marion Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Marion	Marion Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Mullins	Mullins Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.
MARLBORO—	
Bennettsville	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Works.
Bennettsville	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Bennettsville	Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
NEWBERRY—	
Newberry	Bludwine Bottling Company.
Newberry	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.
Newberry	Lime-Cola Bottling Company of S. C.
Newberry	Newberry Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
OCONEE—	
Walhalla	Walhalla Bottling Company.
Seneca	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
ORANGEBURG—	
Orangeburg	Bludwine Bottling Company.
Orangeburg	Lime-Cola Bottling Company of S. C.
Orangeburg	Orangeburg Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Elloree	Elloree Bottling Works.
Orangeburg	Chero-Cola Bottling Works.
Orangeburg	Crum Ginger-Ale Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Columbia Coca-Cola Bottling Works.
Columbia	Bludwine Bottling Company.
Columbia	Lime-Cola Bottling Company of S. C.
Columbia	Columbia Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Columbia	Columbia Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.

TABLE XXXV—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL AND SODA WATER PLANTS—Con.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Spartanburg	Lime-Cola Bottling Company.
Woodruff	Woodruff Bottling Works.
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Coca-Cola Bottling W'ks.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Nu Grape Bottling Company.
Sumter	Sumter Bottling Works.
Sumter	Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Sumter	Suinter Chero-Cola Bottling Co.
Sumter	Sumter Lime-Cola Bottling Co.
UNION—	
Union	Chero-Cola Bottling Company.
Union	N. W. A. Bottling Company.
Union	Union Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
WILLIAMSBURG—	
Lanes	Lanes Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
YORK—	
York	Mint-Cola Bottling Company.
York	York Bottling Works.

TABLE XXXVI.—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MONUMENT AND STONE INDUSTRIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
ANDLERSON—	
Anderson	White & Company.
Anderson	Todd & Company.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Viett Marble & Granite Works.
Myers	Charleston Monument Works.
Charleston	W. F. Bresnihan Marble & Granite Works.
CHESTER—	
Chester	C. C. Edwards.
DARLINGTON—	
Hartsville	Hartsville Marble Works.
FAIRFIELD—	
Winnsboro	Winnsboro Granite Corporation.
FLORENCE—	
Florence	Florence Marble Works.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Butler Marble & Granite Works.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Owen Brothers Granite & Marble Co.
Greenwood	Leavell Marble Works.
LANCASTER—	
Lancaster	A. J. McNinch Monument Works.
LEXINGTON—	
Columbia	Weston & Brooker Company.
CCONEE—	
Seneca	Seneca Marble & Granite Works.
Westminster	Oconee Granite & Marble Works.

TABLE XXXVI—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL MONUMENT AND STONE INDUSTRIES—Con.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
PICKENS—	
Easley	Easley Marble Works.
Liberty	Beverly Stone and Sand Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	The Standard Monument Works.
Columbia	Columbia Stone Company.
Columbia	Columbia Granite Company.
Columbia	Epworth Orphanage Marble Works.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	G. E. Claxon Monument Works.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Sumter Marble & Mantel Company.
YORK—	
York	Palmetto Monument Company.

TABLE XXXVII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL PLANTS MAKING PATENT MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDS AND CHEMICALS

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Crystal Chemical Company.
Charleston	Charleston Drug & Mfg. Co.
Charleston	The Clarotype Company.
GEORGETOWN—	
Georgetown	Winyah Medicine Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	The Boll-We-Go Mfg. Company.
Greenville	Schales-Wilson Company.
MCCORMICK—	
McCormick	McCormick Chemical Company.
OCONEE—	
Westminster	Stonecypher Drug & Chemical Co.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Miller-Lambert Company.
Columbia	The Murray Drug Company.
Columbia	Boyd Chemical Company.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Moore Land Size Company.
Spartanburg	Standard Drug Company.
Spartanburg	Globe Medicine Company.
Spartanburg	Special Sizing Compound Company.
SUMTER—	
Sumter	Gamecock Mfg. Company.
UNION—	
Union	People's Drug Store.
Union	Palmetto Drug Company.

TABLE XXXVIII—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL CONCERNS MAKING RUBBER SEALS AND STAMPS.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	W. W. Smith.
Charleston	Sassard Brothers.
Charleston	Walker-Evans & Cogswell Co.
CHEROKEE—	
Gaffney	Hamilton Lee Company.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	W. A. Seybt & Company.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	Columbia Office Supply Company.
Columbia	Keels Brothers Company.

TABLE XXXIX—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL TOBACCO AND CIGAR FACTORIES.

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Seidenberg & Company.
DARLINGTON—	
Darlington	J. L. Jeffords.
GREENVILLE—	
Greenville	Seidenberg & Company.
GREENWOOD—	
Greenwood	Joe G. Green.
RICHLAND—	
Columbia	I. Cassel Cigar Factory.
SPARTANBURG—	
Spartanburg	Piedmont Cigar & Mfg. Co.

TABLE XL—DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL NAVAL STORES.
(Turpentine and Rosin)

Location.	Name of Corporation.
CHARLESTON—	
Charleston	Leland Moore Paint & Oil Co.
COLLETON—	
Smòaks	Durham & Durham.
Stokes	J. G. Rhodes & Son.
HAMPTON—	
Furman	R. C. Deloach.
JASPER—	
Tillman	F. H. Eady.
Gillisonville	M. R. & J. E. Langford.

APPENDIX A.

PROBLEMS FACING NORTHERN MILLS

BY KENNETH MOLLER

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Mill Engineers

The South has not yet put New England out of business in the cotton industry, but it has very effectively crippled any material expansion in New England, and New England's gains have been smaller and smaller and the South's gains have been larger and larger until today the question really is a vital one as to whether New England has come to the parting of the ways with its technical expansion not only checked but assured of actual shrinkage from now on. Certainly this is the time to face the facts; certainly this is the time to find a solution of the problem if such a thing be possible. This of course is a subject which has been largely discussed in association, in the press and by many individuals, but it is so vital for the future welfare of New England that it warrants careful consideration by all the best brains of our section of the United States in order to find the answer. I sincerely hope to make this paper constructive. Frankly, it is a difficult thing to do, but if there are any suggestions which will stem the tide they must be given the most careful consideration at this time. First, let us look at the facts and then the cause.

THE RAPID TREND SOUTHWARD

The facts are that in 1900 there were 19,500,000 spindles in the United States,—15,000,000 in the non-cotton growing States and 4,500,000 in the South. Today there are approximately 36,000,000 spindles in the United States—20,000,000 in the non-cotton growing States and 16,000,000 in the South. In other words, the industry as a whole has grown 85 percent since 1900. The non-cotton growing States have expanded 33 1-3 percent, the cotton growing States 255 percent. Of the total spindles added since 1900 to the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States 70 percent have gone into the South and 30 percent into the North. How long can a thing like this keep on and New England maintain a much-boasted supremacy in cotton manufacturing? Is not this an answer to the people who have stated that they have heard this story for the past twenty years and yet New England cotton mills still are running? You cannot stand still; you either have to go forward or backward. True, we have gone forward but so slightly that it does not require a great deal of imagination to see the time when we will start going backward. As a matter of fact, at present we are going backward in comparison to the speed at which others are going forward.

Now, granted that these are the facts, what are the causes? Why did New England ever have a cotton industry? Why has New England's development slowed up to such a great extent? Why has the development of the South been so rapid in recent years, and how can the tide be stemmed?

THE MILL INDUSTRY'S EARLY RISE

The natural development of any new country is first agricultural and then industrial. This has been history through the ages. Although Jamestown was settled before Plymouth, the greatest part of the early development of the North American continent was centered in the New England States. This of course was agricultural. Later, the South developed its agricultural resources on the plains along the coast of the Carolinas and Virginia by immigration from England and partly by immigration from the North. As the South began to develop agriculturally the North turned its efforts more toward industry, with the result that at the time of the Civil War, while the South was largely controlled by the great plantation owners in the lowlands and the small farmers in the mountains, the North had developed broadly in the industrial field.

One of the logical fields of industry was in cotton manufacturing. At that time the North had what was probably the three most important elements for the development of this industry:

First, capital. A cotton mill requires a very large initial investment. The money, the bankers, and the resources were largely in New England. These were available for the development of the cotton mill industry and naturally were turned that way.

Second, the next important item in establishing these mills was water power. We did not understand in the beginning the problem of generating power with steam engines, and the natural thing to do was to harness the powers of the mountain streams of New England. The cotton mill industry is a large power consumer.

TURNING AWAY FROM THE FARM

Third, an important item was labor. An ample supply of both male and especially female labor was turned from the farms and was readily available for mill industry. Given these three factors, it was but natural that the cotton mill industry, which originated in Pawtucket in the latter part of the 18th century, should expand rapidly in New England. History repeats itself. The time may approach when the greater part of the United States will turn from agriculture to other industry. That is certainly what is happening in the South today.

The South is getting the textile industry because it is just now getting all of the advantages which New England enjoyed during the 19th century, and in the cotton mill industry especially it has advantages which New England never had. The Civil War was probably the most important determining factor in getting cotton mills to the South. Up to that time the country was dominated by the large plantation owners of the coastal plains and the slave system; the small white farmers in the mountains were hardly a factor. With the abolition of slavery the former agricultural system broke down. The West developed rapidly and it was but logical for the South to turn to the mill industry. Pennsylvania Dutch with the mechanical turn of mind had emigrated to the Piedmont district, the foothills of the mountains in North and South Carolina. These small farmers were unable to eke out an existence and glad of an opportunity to find employment in the cotton mills which were started after the '70s in these districts.

MILL HAND NATIONALITY CHANGES

Meantime, the logical process of development had been continuing in New England. A great tide of immigration had set in. The native-born Americans, the Irish and the Scotch, who had been the backbone of the textile operatives, had developed to a state where they found work more congenial than under the then existing conditions in cotton mills, with higher wages, better hours and more freedom. Their places were taken by the large influx of French Canadians, Italians and Poles while the Southern mills, without any migration and without any larger cities, were continuing to develop the mountain help of their district. The South today probably is in much the same position, so far as cotton mill help goes, as was the North twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Without doubt, other parts of the United States will emerge from agricultural pursuits to take up other industry, develop cotton mills and enjoy the situation which prevails in North Carolina and South Carolina today. It is conceivable that at that time the Piedmont district will resemble the New England of today. We hate to speculate on what New England will be then. Take, for example, Texas. In cotton manufacturing the Texans are in a similar position to that of the Piedmont district forty years ago—a few scattered mills, most of the people living on the farms, a population that does not understand mill industry, banks that are not sympathetic with it, yet through the natural processes of evolution it is almost certain that these things will all come in Texas. The opportunity is there and it is just a question of development.

NEW ENGLAND'S ONE ADVANTAGE

In this paper we are just going to interest ourselves in the development of the industry in the South and the protection of the industry in the North. What are the assets of these two districts for the manufacture of cotton goods? As I see the assets of New England, they are as follows:

First, an old established industry; second, capital to carry on the industry; third, valuable water powers in isolated cases; fourth, labor skilled in the manufacture of

cotton goods; fifth, proximity to the market of New York; sixth, mills built on a very low capital investment; and seventh, skilled management in the matter of operating the mills and merchandising their products.

A careful study will show that the South today enjoys pretty nearly every one of these old New England assets, the principal exceptions being that of low investment, in their existing mills, and the long-time tradition of cotton manufacturing. The latter possibly may be an asset to the South.

The South today has or can acquire ample capital for the establishment and operation of cotton mills. Their power situation is as good or better than that of New England, labor has been developed to such an extent that the production per operative per hour is as great as that of Northern mills. This of course applies primarily to coarse goods, but is rapidly being extended to the finest qualities manufactured in New England. The South is a little more remotely removed from New York, but the principal markets are rapidly moving westward in a great many lines of trade so that this factor is getting less important. Southern mills today are operated by skilled managers who are able to manufacture as efficiently and administer their properties as thoroughly as the average New England mill manager. Southern mills however do not have as a rule the low investment costs that have been established in New England mills, and this is a real advantage to the New England end of the industry.

LIABILITIES WHICH OFFSET ASSETS

The most important assets which the South has over New England today are four in number: labor legislation which is kindly toward the industry; a class of labor which is far more desirable; proximity to raw materials; and more satisfactory freight rates. These facts New England must counteract. Against these, the only asset which New England has over the South is the low initial investment in their mills.

The capital investment in the cotton mills of Fall River is practically \$10 per spindle. In order to obtain a return of 8 percent on this investment it is really necessary for the mills to earn a dividend of 80 cents per spindle per year. The capital of the average Southern mill is over \$30 a spindle; in order to return 8 percent on this investment the mills must earn \$2.40 a year per spindle. This is a distinct advantage in favor of the Northern mills, but it is of course entirely wiped out if they cannot earn their 80 cents per spindle. Against this asset, we have named four liabilities. The first one is labor legislation. Here I refer more directly to Massachusetts, but indirectly to all other New England States where the 48-hour law is imminent.

WHAT SHORT TIME COST MASSACHUSETTS

Do you know what the 48-hour law did to Massachusetts? First, it reduced the productive capacity of cotton spinning 11 percent; the actual reduction in production was over 14 percent. Textile manufacturing is one of the few industries where production is dependent upon machine, hours and general management, and very slightly upon the skill of the operative. It takes as long to start a mill in the morning and shut it down at night for a 48-hour week as it does for a 54-hour week, therefore a reduction of working hours of 11 percent necessarily means a greater reduction in productivity. At the time the law was put into effect there were approximately 11,000,000 spindles in the State of Massachusetts. This was at least 33 1-3 percent of all the spindles in the United States. By this law Massachusetts cost the production of over 1,500,000 spindles. Over 10 percent of all the spindles of the United States are in the city of Fall River alone. The cotton industry of the United States up to the time of the war never turned over its capital in any one year. It is perfectly obvious from the above reasoning that a mill in the South is worth from 11 percent to 14 percent more than a mill in the North in the same condition, for the sole reason that it is in a 55-hour State instead of a 48-hour State. A measure of what happened when the 48-hour law went into effect in Massachusetts in 1919 may be gained by a comparison of the increase in spindles in Massachusetts and in North Carolina and South Carolina the year before this law went into effect and the year afterwards.

THE SOUTH'S GAIN AT THE NORTH'S EXPENSE

During the year 1919 Massachusetts increased 184,000 spindles. In the year 1920 it increased 20,000 spindles. In the year 1919 North Carolina and South Carolina increased 240,000 spindles, and in the year 1920 these States increased 238,000 spindles. In other words, while the South kept up its steady progress the increase in Massachusetts the year after the law went into effect was only about twelve percent of what it was the year before the law went into effect. This is what might be expected and is a fair measure of what will happen in Rhode Island and New Hampshire should the 48-hour law go into effect there. As a matter of fact, the threatened 48-hour law in these States has already had a decided effect on curtailing expansion of existing properties. There can be no question but that the forty-eight-hour law in Massachusetts has been a tremendous stimulus to the South. There can be no further question that if the forty-eight-hour law is enacted in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, it will give a further tremendous impetus to Southern development, and be one of the best ways of killing the goose that laid the golden egg in New England. We constantly encounter people who are interested in purchasing mills in New England, but seldom one who would be interested in a mill for sale in Massachusetts. If we had a national forty-eight-hour law, we of course would be on an equality as far as this matter goes and New England would enjoy the same advantages as far as hours of labor go as the South. If the Massachusetts law could be revoked it would put us back on practically a competitive basis. I really cannot see but what one of these things will have to be done if the cotton industry hopes to survive, and this is one of the greatest problems which is facing mill men today. The only solution for this has been pointed out.

NATIVE LABOR VS. FOREIGN BORN

The second big difference between the North and the South is that of labor and wages. The labor in the North is of a totally different calibre from the labor in the South. In the North 85 percent of the operatives are foreign-born. In the South 98 percent are American-born. You know how this simplifies the problem of management. The foreigners who cannot understand English cannot understand the problems of the management or the reasons for changes which are made, although one cannot help feeling that it is often the fault of the management that they are not made to understand. The foreigners are much more clannish and herd together, are more susceptible to the mob spirit and more easily swayed by people of their own nationality who have socialistic or bolshevistic tendencies. They come from countries where class legislation and class differences abound. In the South the mill operatives, who probably are the truest Americans as far as blood goes that we have, do not realize class differences to anything like the same extent. They consider all Americans friends, while our Northern operatives in most cases consider most Americans enemies.

LABOR AS THE REAL PROBLEM

The labor situation is the real problem which the Northerners have to consider today, and the one which must be corrected if northern mills hope to compete with the South. Theoretically, in the cost of a piece of common print cloth the labor factor is approximately 20 percent. If we grant that in a great many cases the cost of raw materials landed at a southern mill and a northern mill is not the determining factor in competition or cost of manufacturing, and that northern mills have lower investment charges than southern mills, we can readily see that the question whether the North can hold against the South in competition comes down to a point of labor charges. On this basis it would seem as if the higher the material charge and the lower the labor charge the easier for the North to compete. That is, they can pay to better advantage on coarse goods with the labor low and the material high than they can on fine goods where the labor is a higher percentage of the total cost. This is not quite true, inasmuch as any new cotton centre naturally starts up on coarse goods and the South has gotten into very full swing on this class of merchandise.

In the matter of labor alone, there are two ways that the North can compete. First, by cutting down the cost of labor in their goods. I refer solely to the lowering of wages in this instance. I consider that it will be a practical impossibility for a long time to

oring wages in the North and the South together. This must be true, as living conditions for mill help in the South are and will continue to be much less expensive than in the North.

STANDARD OF LIVING A FACTOR

The unquestionable difference in the cost of living between the North and South is not due to the difference in the cost of given items but chiefly to the difference in the standard of living. Food is cheaper in the South because the Southerner has a different dietary; clothing is somewhat cheaper in the South because the Southerner does not wear such a variety of expensive garments nor go in so heavily for style; his fuel is cheaper because he does not have to heat his house so long, and when he does he heats less of it and burns wood or bituminous coal instead of anthracite; shelter is cheaper in the South because the population is chiefly rural and the towns are small, real estate is lower in price, houses in general less elaborate, and industrial communities often built at low cost in group construction by manufacturing companies.

A CHANCE IN THE FIELD OF INVENTION

The other method of reducing labor costs is by superior management or inventive genius, and I feel very strongly that this latter point is apt to be the solution of New England's cotton manufacturing problem. Of course, any inventions which tend to reduce the amount of labor necessary in the North will be quickly taken up by the South, but the proportionate advantage will be felt stronger in the North than in the South inasmuch as our labor charges are so much higher.

It may sound foolish and probably is to try to prophesy what changes will take place in the next few decades in our methods of manufacturing cotton goods. I am certain that radical changes must take place if New England is to survive. Just a few suggestions. Take first the picking process. I have seen manufacturers of coarse goods who state that with three vertical openers in series the only reason for having a picker is to make a lap for the cards.

Suppose some genius could invent a hopper on the back of a card that would feed directly to the licker-in? This would mean with automatic distributors to these hoppers that the cotton would not have to be touched from the time the bale was opened until it came off the finished card sliver. I have seen a model of a machine designed to spin cotton yarn directly from card sliver. If this were capable of development it would mean a complete cotton yarn mill with nothing but openers in the warehouse and cards and spinning in the mill. This may require a good deal of imagination but if it could be accomplished it would cut in half the labor cost today in cotton goods—not only the labor cost but, possibly more important, the amount of labor.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY

Take the matter of mechanical handling and proper management of old mills—a properly arranged new mill with mechanical handling and all the material in process can be operated at a very much lower cost than existing mills. This scheme has been tried out and is a demonstrated success, as the managers of these mills will testify.

Think of the improvements that could be made in Fall River if they were put in automatic looms. There may be today in Fall River ninety-odd thousand looms. Not over 20 percent of these are automatics, but the bulk are plain looms. There are probably at Fall River 10,000 weavers. I think it safe to say that 5000 of these might be eliminated by the use of automatic looms. Suppose these weavers earn an average of \$1000 a year, which is undoubtedly low. This makes a total weaving payroll of \$10,000,000 a year. Half of this would show a saving of \$5,000,000 a year. This would be \$1.25 per spindle profit on all the spindles in Fall River. Of course this should be reduced by depreciation, repairs and interest charges. In order to compete New England must get more production out of its existing equipment and operated with less labor. I am sure that this is the solution of the competition situation in which New England is placed today.

There is the possibility of running machinery through the noon hour. In a great many southern mills machinery runs twenty-four hours a day. It is probably possible with spinning stop-motions to run the spinning through the noon hour. There is probably no reason why cards should not run through the noon hour. We know that automatic looms can be.

FOUR CHANCES TO ECONOMIZE

I could go on writing about this for a long while. I say that the solution of the New England textile industry problem today lies in the repeal of the 48-hour law, an elimination of a large proportion of the help through existing devices which inventive genius may develop, a possible reduction in wages of the textile industry of New England, and operating the machinery more hours per day. I consider every one of these propositions feasible. Of course, one other point: we should bend every effort to prevent the loss of production caused by strikes and this can only be attained by a proper labor policy designed to fit in with the class of labor which we have in cotton mills today. This is an old subject.

I firmly believe that the salvation of the existing mills in New England depends upon their being able to operate on at least a 54-hour week basis and their eliminating in every conceivable way through expert management, invention and skillful engineering the number of operatives which they employ. These two things if put into effect should maintain us on a competitive basis with the South.

APPENDIX B.

WHY THE MILLS GO SOUTHWARD.

BY DAVID CLARK

Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton manufacturing began in the South in 1813 with the establishment of a small mill at Lincolnton, N. C. Most of the machinery was made on the spot and the total cost of the seventy spindle mill was \$1300.

During the next twenty years other small mills were built but farming with slaves was found to be much more profitable than cotton manufacturing, and it is estimated that the presence of negro slaves retarded the textile industry of the South fully fifty years.

The men of that period found that negroes could not be trained as cotton mill operatives and although many attempts have since then been made to utilize negro labor in cotton mills, all have been failures. Mills have been built exclusively for negro labor but the result has been the same in every case and all of them have been dismantled or been changed to white labor.

A COMPARISON OF GROWTH.

By 1860 the spindles in the South had gradually increased to 295,000, but it was not until after the Civil War that the section below Washington began to realize the value of the industry and then, because of lack of funds, progress was very slow.

In 1880 there were 560,000 spindles which increased to 1,819,000 in 1890 and 6,267,000 in 1900.

Progress became more rapid after 1900 so that 11,583,000 were in operation by 1910 and New England began to realize that the South could manufacture cotton and was becoming a real competitor.

Now the South has in operation 16,400,000 spindles and will undoubtedly reach 17,000,000 figures during 1923.

The following table shows the comparative spindle growth of the North and South during the past few years.

	North	South
1919	19,600,000	14,814,000
1920	19,900,000	15,239,000
1921	20,000,000	15,902,000
1922	20,000,000	16,150,000
1923	20,000,000	16,400,000

POLITICS AS A FACTOR

Massachusetts has long held the cotton manufacturing supremacy but North Carolina with 5,500,000 spindles installed and many more under construction threatens to take the lead.

Massachusetts allows its Legislature to meet every year and a manufacturer can scarcely adjust himself to one law before other proposed laws are upon him.

A Massachusetts governor takes his seat in the governor's chair and immediately has to consider his campaign to succeed himself.

The North Carolina Legislature only meets every two years and then can only stay in session for sixty days.

The governor of North Carolina is elected for four years and not being allowed to succeed himself can devote his time to constructive work.

Manufacturers prefer the North Carolina system of State Government and too much politics weigh heavily upon the cotton mill men of Massachusetts.

A GREAT ASSET IN LABOR

The range of mountains that passes through western North Carolina and South Carolina and eastern Tennessee also touches northern Georgia and northern Alabama.

The mountains are filled with a pure-blooded, English-speaking people, and that is the great asset of the Southern textile industry.

The mountain people have little means of livelihood, and as many of them live in abject poverty they welcome the opportunity of moving into the comfortable homes at the mills, and once established in a mill village they rarely go back to the mountains or leave the mills to engage in other lines of work.

With few exceptions, the Southern cotton mills own their mill villages—that is, they build cottages close around the mill and rent them to their employees at twenty-five cents per room per week. Often that price includes electric lights, and water and fuel is furnished at wholesale prices.

LIVING COSTS FAVOR THE SOUTH

Comparatively few of the New England mills have their own villages, and the operatives therefore have to rent homes from outsiders, often paying five dollars to seven dollars per week, in addition to the cost of water and lights. Many of the New England operatives also pay car fare to and from the mills.

In the mill villages of the South every cottage has a garden and the produce therefrom supplies the tables in the summer, whereas the New England operatives pay high prices for vegetables.

On account of the colder climate New England operatives must buy more and heavier clothing, and it is estimated that their average fuel cost is \$86 as against \$18 for Southern operatives.

FALSE NOTIONS ABOUT CHILD LABOR

The idea prevails that Southern cotton mills operate very long hours and employ very young children, but such is not the case.

All the Southern States prohibit the employment in factories of girls under fourteen years of age.

All the Southern States prohibit the employment of boys under fourteen years of age, except that in Georgia the son of a widowed mother, solely dependent upon him, may work after becoming twelve years of age, and in North Carolina a boy between twelve and fourteen years of age may work outside of the school term. In both cases a special permit must be secured from the child welfare commission.

South Carolina limits the working hours to fifty-five and while the other States permit sixty hours, many mills only operate fifty-five hours.

The New England operatives demand sufficient wages to cover their higher costs of living which are estimated at \$7.80 per operative per week more than that of the Southern operative. A New England operative must therefore get \$22.50 per week in order to live on the same scale as a Southern operative who receives \$15.

As goods of equal quality are sold for the same price whether produced in the North and South, the cotton manufacturer wishes to avoid having to add to his costs the extra \$7.80 per operative per week and it is logical to build mills where goods can be manufactured at the lower labor costs.

In addition to the lower wage scale the manufacturer finds in the South a splendid class of labor that is easily trained and does not leave the mills for other lines of work as do the foreign born employees of the New England mills.

NO LONGER CONFINED TO COARSE GOODS

Thirty years ago it was said that the South could only make the very coarsest yarns and goods and it was said so often that New England believed it.

Twenty years ago it was admitted that they might make the medium counts but could never produce fine goods.

Today Southern mills are making fine cotton and silk shirting and dress goods equal in quality to those made anywhere in the world.

New England lost sight of the fact that the mills of the South were being filled with people who were pure blooded descendants of the best stock of old England and Scotland and that they had the ability to acquire skill.

The men who are at the head of the cotton mills of New England are as a rule able, experienced and well trained but the constant pressure of radical legislation and excessive taxation has been wearing them down.

They see in the South less legislative interference, lower taxes and a better class of labor with lower living costs.

Is it any wonder that their faces are turning Southward.

APPENDIX C.

OUR DEBT TO THE COTTON MILLS.

BY ROBERT AMORY

President of The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

In thinking of cotton manufacturing, yarn mills and cloth mills are usually considered separately. There is, however, a further separation that is becoming more and more apparent. This is the division of cloth mills into two groups, those making staple cloths and those making specialties. The latter group is often referred to as fine goods mills.

To consider first the staple cotton goods: Here, generally speaking, the lower the price, the larger the distribution. As our English friends have found out, great uncivilized or partially developed sections of the world use large quantities of cotton cloths. These portions of the world have a limited amount of money to spend and the higher the price, the smaller the quantity used.

The manufacturer of this type of goods has developed large sections of this country. First, New England erected mills, made coarse goods, and sold the product practically at auction, to be later exported. Then the great districts of the South were developed in a similar way, not so much because of the demand for the goods, but because towns, which wanted cotton mills to furnish work and bring in money, naturally hit on the simplest fabrics to make. Have you not heard many times of a town which wanted a cotton mill and the promoters went around and asked what fabric they should manufacture?

New England has lost sight of the development that the cotton mills brought her, but some day, before it is too late, it is to be hoped she will appreciate how necessary they are to her economic development. The South still appreciates its cotton mills and wants more. How few of us realize what the cotton mill in the South has accomplished for the great body of Americans who lived most precarious existences in the Southern part of the Appalachian Mountains. Many well-inclined people have contributed to colleges and other institutions in these mountains to assist in the development of this body of our fellow citizens. What they have accomplished is infinitesimal compared with the development and upbuilding that has been accomplished by the cotton mill of the South.

Go into any small town on the edge of the mountains where there is no industrial plant, and tell the first man you meet that you know how to run a cotton mill and are thinking of going to that town. You will be welcomed with opened arms by everyone and will receive every possible offer of assistance and good will. The people of that town know what cotton mills have done for other towns and you will have hard work not to settle down there and establish a mill.

APPENDIX D.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILL MEN HOPEFUL.

BY H. C. MESERVE

Secretary, The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston

New England manufacturers of cotton textiles have never advertised their difficulties and they have never rushed into print to explain a situation. It must not be argued, however, that they have been without difficulties or that their side of the situation did not admit of a satisfactory explanation.

In an industry as old as cotton manufacturing, consideration should be given to the view over a long period rather than to a passing phase. It should be borne in mind that disabilities laid upon mill management affect not only the management but the operatives and the public.

Three major disabilities under which New England labors are limitations on hours of work, wages and taxes.

The limitations on hours of work, particularly in Massachusetts, unquestionably handicap the textile industry and all other industries which have to meet competition outside of this territory, where restrictions on hours of work are unknown.

DOUBLE HANDICAP BIG OBSTACLE

The matter of wages, coupled with the limitation of hours as established in Massachusetts and contemplated in some other States, so complicates the situation as to give a distinct advantage to other competing centres. It might be possible to take care of the wage situation if it were not for the limitation of hours, but the imposition of both these handicaps is difficult to overcome.

The limitation placed upon hours of work in Massachusetts unquestionably has been a serious handicap to industries. This handicap is especially manifest in the cotton industry, where the speed of machines very largely controls the output. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that one large Massachusetts corporation in December voted to make no capital expenditures in Massachusetts, the inference being that such capital expenditures would be made in their Southern mills.

LIMITS WORKERS' EARNING POWER

It is, generally speaking, true that the market values of securities and properties of Massachusetts mills have more than discounted this situation. Existing Massachusetts mills are good investments and can probably pay dividends indefinitely because of their exceedingly low capitalization and the further fact that their plants are fully paid for. This, together with extremely able management and efficiency on the part of the workers, provides for the future. It does not, however, admit of the development to which the industry is entitled. What is more important still, from the public point of view, the law which limits the working hours to 48 also in effect puts a limitation upon the earning power of the workers.

TAXED DISPROPORTIONATELY

During the period of the war, so far as I am able to discover, no protest was ever made by any mill as to the size of the tax imposed. Since that time, however, there is a growing feeling that the taxes paid in the industry may be out of proportion to those levied on the balance of the community or even upon other industries. This probably is not due to any prejudice on the part of the communities, but rather to the general spirit which allows the more evident property to pay the larger proportion of the taxes.

That the textile industry has survived these difficulties which might have been lessened and, in addition, has more or less successfully coped with a fickle market in raw materials and finished goods, argues well for the character of management of New England mill properties.

FAIR BUSINESS AT CLOSE PROFIT

In spite of these handicaps there is a general feeling of hopefulness as to the future. With the labor situation for the moment stable and the market demand fair to good, mills are probably running on an 80 percent basis. If the New Year shall further develop these favorable conditions it is probable that the able management of New England mills will be able to do a fair to good business at a small margin of profit.

This suggestion, however, does not contemplate what might happen with further unfavorable legislation in the matter of hours in neighboring States or further disturbances in the labor market. An industry which simply holds its own cannot be regarded as highly successful or even as favorably situated. There must be an opportunity for growth afforded by fair competitive manufacturing conditions. Given these, the New England cotton executives will continue to hold their place in the markets of the world.

At present there is a serious situation which can be remedied only by the recognition of a community of interest and working together of all parties for the common good of the industry. In this direction lies the good of all New England.

APPENDIX E.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

BY J. E. SIRRENE

of J. E. Sirrene & Co., Engineers, Greenville, S. C.

In connection with the recent publication of the super-power survey for the territory extending between Boston and Washington, it is worthy of note that such a super-power zone is now in operation in the Southeastern States.

That section of the Southeastern States included in the super-power zone extends through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Other States—Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have developed hydro-electric and steam electric power to no mean extent, but at present the transmission system are not interconnected. In those States above mentioned in the super-power zone, there are four companies whose present and under construction development in hydro-electric and steam electric power is in excess of 1,000,000 k.v.a. Several smaller companies, some of which are interconnected with the larger systems, and others supplying separate territories, have developments aggregating 200,000 k.v.a.

The interconnected companies have transmission lines approximately 4000 miles total length divided into trunk lines of 110,000 volts and distribution lines of lower voltage. The longest transmission distances of the connected system is about 900 miles.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN DEMAND

The records of power sales in the now super-power zone previous to 1914 are not obtainable but from 1914 to 1920 the sales increased 300 percent, as shown by the following tabulation:

1914.....	614,000,000	K.W.H.
1915.....	935,000,000	"
1916.....	1,280,000,000	"
1917.....	1,606,000,000	"
1918.....	1,670,000,000	"
1919.....	1,680,000,000	"
1920.....	1,914,000,000	"
1921.....	1,820,000,000	"

It is estimated that the total sales for 1924, when the present developments now under construction are in operation, will reach 2,760,000,000 K.W.H.

It is interesting to note that of the present construction work of all the companies, hydro-electric 265,750 k.v.a. and steam electric 71,000 k.v.a., or a total of 336,750 k.v.a., only about 75,000 k.v.a. is now unsold and the demand in some sections is greater than the present building programme. The present hydro-electric development represents about 30 percent of the available economical power development on the streams in the Southeastern States. Of the approximate 3,200,000 k.v.a. undeveloped water power, the interconnected companies own 1,000,000 k.v.a.

THE STORAGE OF MOUNTAIN WATERS

The streams supplying North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia power companies originate in the Blue Ridge Mountains where excellent natural storage sites exist and two companies have built large lakes where the water supply of the wet months is conserved for use in the power plants lower down on the streams during the dry months of summer and fall. The Southern Power Company operating in North and South Carolina has built such a storage reservoir at Bridgewater, N. C., where the flow of three rivers is conserved and turned into the Catawba river along which the company has nine power developments, aggregating a total capacity of 353,000 k.v.a. When the rainy season starts, the gates at Bridgewater are closed and the drainage area below the dam supplies the plants along the river. It requires approximately four or five months to fill the pond which has been drawn down during the previous dry season. When the pond is filled to the crest of the dam, the shore line is approximately 130 miles and has a

storage of 85,000,000 k.w.h. when the water is passed through the several power plants down the stream. Expressed differently, the storage alone could supply the 353,000 k.v.a. plant capacity along the river for one working month if no other stream flow was available, but the drainage area above and below the dam continues to furnish sufficient water to allow Bridgewater storage to supply water for plant capacity operation for several months. When the dry season begins in the lower drainage area and these power resources decline, the storage water is passed through the power house on a certain schedule design to maintain a safe level and to provide for serious contingencies. In addition to the reserve in water storage, this company has 92,750 k.v.a. capacity in reserve steam plants.

GEORGIA POWER CO. RESERVOIRS

The Georgia Railway & Power Company has a similar storage system of two lakes in the North Georgia mountains above Tallulah Falls. One of these is the Mathis Reservoir with a storage capacity of 1,369,000,000 cubic feet of water and capable of generating 15,000,000 kilowatt hours when passed through Tallulah Falls generating station. The other is the Burton dam, still higher up, with a storage capacity of 5,280,000,000 cubic feet, or 55,000,000 kilowatt hours. The combined storage of these two lakes when passed through the power plant at Tallulah Falls is equivalent in electrical energy to the available effective energy of 140,000 tons of coal.

The Tallulah plant has an installed capacity of 102,000 horsepower and the storage capacity could supply water for normal operation of power companies' demands unaided by any other source for a period of four months, and with a normal stream flow the storage supply is available for a longer period.

One of the striking developments now nearing completion is the Mitchell Dam of the Alabama Power Company on the Coosa River with an initial capacity of 80,000 k.v.a.

In all hydro-electric developments the back water in the tail race has been a serious menace to power generators during flood water. It is claimed by the companies' engineers that this difficulty will be lessened at the Mitchell Dam by the use of the Thurlow Back-water Suppressor. It is a well known phenomenon that water flowing over a masonry dam of Ogee section leaves the apron in a thin sheet at high velocity. At a point below the dam the water rises temporarily, forming a "roll-back." The energy developed in this thin sheet of water has been generally regarded as of a destructive nature but in the back water suppressor the energy of the spillway water is directed so as to remove the back water from over the draft tube orifice, sweeping it down stream and thus freeing the draft tube from the pressure of water over it and practically maintaining uniform head on the turbine as long as the spillway water is able to sweep the back water away from the draft tube orifices.

The power units at this development are located on separate foundations in the river on the up-stream side of the dam. The entire length of the dam is made into spillway sections, thus making all the draft tubes discharge directly under the spillway. The power units are located so that they do not obstruct any part of the spillway section. Another advantage of this type of construction is that trash racks do not present a solid front and afford an easy way of diverting the trash past the power house and over the spillway. A cross-section of this powerhouse is shown herewith and a more lengthy description can be found in the *Electrical World* of June 10, 1922.

The other properties in operation of the Alabama Power Company are Lock No. 12—Coosa River, 83,000 k.v.a. and the Warrior Steam Plant, 70,000 k.v.a. located at a coal mine owned by the company.

Mention is made of the fact that the Alabama Power Company's transmission lines now connect with the Muscle Shoals project where the United States Government plans call for an ultimate installation of 400,000 k.v.a.

The Tennessee Power Company with 100,000 k.v.a. hydro-electric and 45,700 k.v.a. steam electric is interconnected with the Georgia Power Company and the Alabama Power Company at Lindale, Ga.

The other companies interconnected in the super-power zone, in addition to those mentioned, are Carolina Power & Light Company, Central of Georgia Power Company and Columbus Power Company.

GREAT ADVANTAGE TO COTTON MILLS

Prior to the application of steam engine and electric motor drive, the cotton mills were necessarily located on water power sites. These were subject to flood damage, often suffered from lack of transportation facilities and the locality did not always provide sufficient labor and this had to be imported. With the present network of power transmission lines, the new cotton mills being built can be located advantageously with relation to transportation facilities, adequate labor supply and the many other benefits offered by a desirable location. Mills operated by purchased power are relieved of the cost of building power plants and the capital released can be used in manufacturing. The future extensions of units are not limited by inadequate power supply.

LOW COST OF POWER TO MILLS

Mills can purchase power generally at a lower cost than they could generate the same when the interest and depreciation on the local plant is taken into consideration. The average rates of all the companies in the inter-connected system to the larger consumers is approximately the same. The schedule of one of the companies for primary power is given below:

First	50,000 K.W.H.	per mo.—	1.25c per K.W.H.
Next	50,000	“ “ “	1.20c per K.W.H.
Next	50,000	“ “ “	1.15c per K.W.H.
Next	50,000	“ “ “	1.10c per K.W.H.
Next	100,000	“ “ “	1.05c per K.W.H.
All over	.....		1.00c per K.W.H.

Approximately sixty percent of southern cotton mills are now electrically driven and the power consumed by those in the super-power zone is thirty-six percent of the total power sold annually by all companies. The percentage of total power sold to that sold to the cotton industry varies in different localities. In North and South Carolina, where sixty-five percent of the Southern mills are located, the power companies sell seventy percent of their output to mills. In Alabama, where the steel industry is largest, only sixteen percent of power sold is consumed by cotton mills, while in Georgia and Tennessee it is about thirty per cent.

INCREASES OUTPUT AND IMPROVES GOODS

The modern cotton mills now being built are of reinforced concrete construction with steel sash forming seventy-five percent of the wall surface. They are electrically driven with purchased power, small motors are mounted on each machine and the average size motor installed in a cloth mill is about one horse power. These modern installations give increased production and better goods. The machinery lasts longer and the mills are better lighted and cleaner.

Industries in the super-power zone are fortunate in that back of their individual purchase is a large amount of power, inter-connected in a flexible system. The relaying of power from one company to another has kept industries operating in some sections where power supply was temporarily limited. A case in point is where the Alabama Power Company relayed power through the Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company Transmission Systems to the Carolina Light and Power Company, a distance of about seven hundred miles.

It is entirely feasible and highly probable that within a few years connection will be made with the Virginia Power Company's transmission lines and these extended to Washington, D. C., and there connected to the super-power zone of the Northeastern States.

APPENDIX F.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COTTON MILLS.

BY WILLIAM BANKS.

The truth about the cotton mills of South Carolina! And what is the truth about this great component of industrial life of our State?

First, the employers are humane; second, the employees are human.

That in one sentence epitomizes the most I have been able to learn about this great industry in South Carolina. My inquiries have been directed almost solely to arriving at the truth of allegations made against the South in the discussion with reference to the proposed enacting of a law to prevent the labor of children of certain ages in the manufactories of the country.

Passing by the fulminations of the yellow journals, and selecting one sentence from an editorial in *The New York World*, a supposedly reliable newspaper, is it true that the children are in the cotton mills, or in "the grind," as that paper puts it, "for the miserable profit that can be wrung out of their stunted and ruined lives?"

After weeks of patient inquiry I am convinced that there is not a word of truth in the statement made by that great publication, which in common with other newspapers, has done the South a great moral injustice in accepting statements to that effect and publishing them as if true.

One half of the world never knows how the other half lives and one-half of the people of South Carolina does not know how the cotton mill people live, and after the accusations that have appeared it is in order to make some inquiries.

One cotton mill community is as unlike another as one town differs from another. There are live towns and dead towns, there are good towns and there are communities which do not bear good reputation. The moral atmosphere of any town can be sensed by the general appearance and by numerous other weather vanes of progress or of sloth. The atmosphere of a mill community appears to be just as definable as that of a commercial community. But the people of the State of South Carolina at large do not know the real conditions of the mills of the State; they do not know their neighbors, the mill workers.

Are the operatives mistreated as the Northern politicians and press would have the world to believe? They are not, for three reasons: First, they themselves would not stand for it; second, the mill managers are humane; third, the mill managers are wise, knowing that the most profitable work is that of the most healthful and best educated employees.

COTTON MILL OCCUPATION.

Cotton mill operatives are no different from other people in the world. Circumstances have environed them unfairly as a "class." They are not. They are citizens, they have pride, they have honor, they have aspirations, they have all of the finer qualities of the best people of the world at large. They have an occupation which is distinctive, but that occupation is not degrading, it is not debilitating, it is not destructive of human life or energy.

But if we are to put the mill workers into a class, and I were to be asked how they compare with other classes of citizens, or of labor, I would say unhesitatingly that from my observations the opportunities of the mill workers of South Carolina are to be envied, and that they have relatively a "better time" than any other class of workers in this State. In the cold term of dollars and cents, I estimate that there is being spent in this State today, covering a period of a year, not less than two million dollars for the bettering of the domestic condition of the mill employees. The significance of this fact can be gathered when we observe that there is about \$80,000,000 invested in the cotton mills of the State, including plants, machinery, real estate and dwellings. These improvements in domestic conditions are not extended to all of the mills of the State, it is true, but they mark a new era and the new plane of living which is being inaugurated with this work and will in time spread to every other mill in South Carolina. By "domestic conditions" I wish to define such things as school buildings, new cottages, waterworks, electric lights and sewerage in the homes.

MILLS HAVE BEEN POOR.

That such an immense amount is being spent might presuppose that the improvements were badly needed and that operatives had been living in sordid conditions. I would be misunderstood if I conveyed any such meaning, for the mills which are now spending money for the improvement of the home conditions of their people are the companies that always have exhibited an interest in their welfare. But there are times when the spirit is willing and the pocket book is weak, and the mill management has to await the coming of prosperity before all desired improvements can be put into motion. That might appear controvertible, but it is not. Many a man living in a town would like to put a new roof on his house, but he can not for the present. The cotton mill company is but a collection of individuals and has not at its command that limitless capital which some of the reformers think it has.

WHO ARE MILL WORKERS?

In studying the cotton mill situation the first question that presents itself is "to what class is a cotton mill attractive?" Mill work is not inviting to a man with a large family of boys, but appeals to men who are physically incapacitated from making a success on the farm, and to women with large families who must depend for their living upon the daily income from their own labor. To them the farm offers nothing.

A few years ago there was a lot of comment upon the fact that there were idle men in the mill villages. That seems to be a thing of the past. There are no "dinner toters" in mill villages now. There are in manufacturing communities fewer idle men living upon the wages of their children than there are in the towns and villages. The mills now try to find something that will give employment to every individual who will work and to make every family self supporting.

There was a time when a man with a large family of children old enough to work in a mill could get fifty cents a day merely for living in the community and keeping the children at work, but that day too has passed. Another bad practice that has passed is the soliciting of help, one mill making draughts upon the employes of another mill.

If there is one thing that has kept the mill employes down and has put them into a class it is that very fact of migrating. As long as they are transients they can save nothing, can identify themselves with nothing, can rise in no particular above the condition which caused them to seek employment in a manufacturing establishment instead of operating their own farms. The mills formerly were accustomed to pay the car fare of families coming to work in their establishments, but all of that has changed. Labor is not as scarce as it was and the great spurt in mill building which caused such an upsetting of conditions has passed and the mill business has reached a level from which it will advance in gradual stages rather than sensationally as it did about 15 to 20 years ago.

WHERE TO START.

Northern critics who display so much ignorance in discussing conditions in the South fail to take into account two things: First, what was the condition of the mill workers before they came to the mills; second, what are the domestic conditions under which they live as compared with the domestic conditions in the North?

I get this idea from a mill manager who has come from the North in the last few years and has found the South so much different from the manner in which it has been pictured. Answering the last question first:

There may be upon paper a difference in the wages paid in the North and in the South, but the living conditions in the South are so entirely different. The mill worker in the North, usually a foreigner, has to stop in a tenement into which many people are crowded like animals, and it has become necessary there for the law to protect them. I have been told that a mill official was called to go to a tenement with an undertaker. They found twelve men sleeping in one room, feet to the center of the room, and among them was the corpse. So indifferent were the sleepers to their surroundings that they never knew when the body was removed. There is nothing like that in the South.

The mill people here have very comfortable homes, the rent being very low, even for the South, and much lower than in the North; the cottages have an average of a quarter of an acre of ground. Thus the mill management is encouraging the people to cultivate their own home supplies of vegetables. There are other considerations in the South. The mills furnish pasturage for cattle, cheap fuel and in various other ways show an interest in the well-being and the welfare of the working people. This is more pronounced in some communities than in others, but there is some of this being done in every mill community in South Carolina.

This gives the answer to the allegations that the mills are interested solely in "the miserable profits that can be wrung out of their stunted and ruined lives."

THEIR FORMER CONDITION

And now to the answer to the first question. What was the condition of the mill workers before they came to the mills? A few years ago while traveling through one of the sandhill counties of the State with Commissioner E. J. Watson on his campaign to get the people to plant small grain, I got an impression that haunts me. It was the face of a small boy—features pinched with want or with malaria, eyes eager with the excitement of any passing object to break the lethal monotony of life in that desolate place, and yet his whole attitude one of apprehension. He had not been reared among sociable people, he knew nothing of the ways of the great outside world. I recalled that it was from not much better surroundings and not far from this spot that Andrew Jackson was born. I recalled that other great men in the history of this country had sprung from very obscure origin. And I wondered if there were not bound up in this atonic and anæmic urchin a soul that if once given the sunlight of opportunity might become truly great. But it is unlikely that Opportunity will knock at that cabin door. This lad will grow up, drawl through life, and his passing will remove nothing but a cipher from the human assets of this State. I have never seen a child in a mill village whose conditions or prospects were one percent as desperate as his.

MILLS EMANCIPATED MEN

My investigations recently have led me to believe that the cotton mills of South Carolina have emancipated just such as that boy, that they have given many families of tenants the opportunity to become independent citizens rather than slaves to the lien law and to the supply merchant. There is such an abundance of proof along this line that it needs no elaboration here.

It may be that I have been impressed with only the brighter side of life in mill communities, and I confess that was, in a way, the thing for which I had sought. There has been so much muck-raking, so much presentation of the sordid that it is repugnant to the nature of one who knows the facts to give any serious attention to such charges. At least not today. There might have been a day when evils existed, but not now. It was not difficult to find cumulative evidence of the improvement of the people since coming to the mills. I had it from their mouths, and I had it from the testimony of men whom I know to be honest.

In the stories from the mills of South Carolina published some time ago, the information was gained by myself from personal visits to the mills, except in one or two cases where the time did not permit. I made repeated visits to some of the mills in order to confirm some of the information gathered, and as a result of investigations made, I wish to say, in no intention of disparagement, that the condition of mill employes of South Carolina has improved from 100 to 1,000 percent from the time they came to the mills.

SLAVES TO LIEN LAW

Consider the antecedents of these employes. There are two main classes in the mills, those who came from the surrounding country and those who came from the valleys and coves of the Blue Ridge mountains. The state of being of the tenant farmer in South Carolina immediately after the war was the most deplorable that a free people have ever had put upon them in the history of this country. They had nothing, not even the mules or the tools with which to work the land which had been devastated by trampling armies.

It was along about this time that the lien law was devised. A farmer by mortgaging his labor and the proceeds thereof for the space of a year could get supplies with which to farm a little bit of land. As a rule he was charged two prices for supplies and when he paid his rent in terms of cotton he had to pay it upon demand and had no choice about holding for a rise in the market.

This whole State was in a condition of collapse. Were there churches and school houses? Were there light-hearted sociable neighbors? If, so, it was in rarely favored communities that such utopian conditions were to be found. These poor people of the South were about as poor as the peons of Mexico and about as far removed from hope.

And then the mountaineers. There was the most abject poverty in the mountain homes. A few quilts, and a few skillets, a large number of dogs and a house filled with children. The word house is used in its generic sense, for the edifice usually contained one, or two rooms with a lean-to for the kitchen. It was from such homes in the mountains and from such destitution in this State that the mills drew their first employes, in the 80's and early 90's. We can but give expression to the well founded belief that the cotton mills of this State freed the poor people from a moral bondage that would have made their condition progressively pitiable in the years which the coming of the cotton mills have converted into a progressive emancipation from the enthrallment of debt.

HELPED SURROUNDING COUNTRY

When the cotton mills were started, there was an impoverished people, an impoverished soil, an impoverished agriculture. The renters were producing a "bumble bee cotton" which had just about enough lint for six acres to produce a bale. At that time cotton seed had no value and many farmers had the seed hauled to the creek to be carried away so as not to be an incumbrance upon the farm. Today the seed of a bale of seed cotton will bring about \$28, and on many farms in the State a bale of cotton to the acre is produced. A bale of cotton sold a few days ago for \$140. At the time of the beginning of the mill industry in this State from \$20 to \$25 a bale was "the gross receipts."

And to the cotton mills can be traced in part some of the change that has been wrought in the agriculture of the State. The mills not only relieved the strain upon tenant farmers but the farms immediately around the mills were encouraged to produce poultry and meat and vegetables for the market. For it was not long after the tenant farmer got into the mill until he had money to spend, more of it in the course of a month than he had had in a year on the farm.

The mill managers of those days might have thought they were building adequately for their employes' comfort, as compared with the farm tenant houses and the mill managers no doubt spent every cent they could get in permanent building, but money was dreadfully scarce everywhere in the South at that time, as can be seen from the life history of Converse, Montgomery and other stalwart captains who had set out to reclaim the South. Theirs was a slow, plodding, painstaking effort, not unattended with embarrassments and discouragements, a battle from the first.

We have been so accustomed to hearing the other side of the conditions in the mills that in presenting these facts I may seem to be making excuses, but I seek merely to present some of the conditions of poverty from which this great industry was wrought. In addition to aiding the people directly and the farm conditions directly, the mills gave an impetus to a new kind of agriculture by demanding a better kind of cotton for their spindles. The staple and the fibre has been improved and the value of the cotton has been thereby enhanced. One mill in this State for the last six years has been giving a great amount of attention to the improving of the farm lands surrounding it for a radius of ten miles, and in this way the general prosperity of the country has been built up.

THE BOLL WEEVIL

By way of digression, I wish to say that there is today a great opportunity before the mill managers of the State. If they could get together and organize an auxiliary association to fight the boll weevil, they could again be of service to the agriculture of the State, and upon our agriculture really depends everything else.

From what can be learned of the boll weevil, he will make the entire State have bad appearance in a few years unless something is done in the way of preparedness. The cotton consumers should at once get into the fight to protect themselves, and to help others less fortunately situated.

THEIR PASTIMES

I have long admired the homely Scotch bard, Bobbie Burns, and one of his poems that ever appealed to me was his "Cotter's Saturday Night." After considering the lot of the cotter in comparison with that of the cotton mill workers of today I am of the opinion that Mr. Burns could have found very much better material for his poem if he had lived until these happy days. Picture the cotter—"the toil-worn cotter from his labor goes, this night his weekly toil is at an end, collects his spades, his mattocks and his hoes, hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend, and weary, o'er the moor, his course does homeward bend. At length his lonely cot appears in view, beneath the shelter of an aged tree," etc. The scenes of pleasure and the Saturday night pastimes of the country folk present a heart warming picture in their simplicity and honesty, but there is no rubbing out that line, "His lonely cot appears in view."

I have witnessed a Saturday afternoon in a mill town, and how different it is from the cotter's Saturday night. From noon of Saturday there is no work in the mill until the morn of Monday following, and the people are very sociable. In one mill community there is a big playground where several hundred gather on Saturday afternoons until the season of the year drives them indoors. There is always something going on around the mill towns on Saturdays to keep the people engaged, and on Sundays they turn out to church in large numbers, as well dressed, as well behaved, as well prepared in their lessons, as well disposed to the world as any other people on the face of the globe.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER

The mill has been designated as a "mortgage lifter." In nearly every mill that I have visited I have been told of people coming in distress from the farms. The crops had failed and the farms had been mortgaged. It did not require long for the people to learn to operate mill machinery, and it would not require many months to relieve the little farm of the mortgage. This is not a rare occurrence, but if a census could be taken it would be found that there are hundreds, perhaps many hundreds, of cases of this kind.

There are many other cases of mill workers buying land outright. Some have the yearning for the soil, and as soon as they can save something they will buy land and make another effort to farm. Sometimes they come through successfully, sometimes they fail. If they do—they find the mill is at hand to shelter them.

Many persons have come from the farm in impoverished circumstances and have dreaded to go back on account of social conditions. The result of the War of Secession was to put white tenant labor in competition with negro labor, and there are other conditions which make country life far from the happy state of existence it was before the war. At that time any white woman was safe in the queenliness of her own personality. In these later days a certain horror has come and the hearts of the women are filled with a nameless dread. They prefer to live in well settled communities, where the law is vigilant and there is protection by force.

Such people after getting upon their feet in the mills do not go back to the farms but seek employment in other lines of work. Policemen, firemen, conductors and other salaried officials are recruited from the mills, and there are trades and even professions which get successful men and women out of the mills.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

There is another class of mill people that does not buy land but puts money on deposit in savings banks. It would be a revelation to know how many tens of thousands of dollars, all in all, are on deposit in the name of mill workers. Some individuals carry as high as two and three thousand dollars at a time.

I have referred with some enthusiasm to the people who save. This is not done to extol the mill managers for any virtues which they may have, but to call attention to the fact that the opportunity is there. The charge has been made that Southern mills are grinding the operatives for the dollars. This is the surest answer. The mill operatives who wish to do so may save. In reciting these facts it is with the hope that a more widespread movement for thrift will be started. Many of the operatives are afraid of banking institutions and leave their money with the mill. The mill can not do a banking business but manages this by giving the operative a demand note for the amount deposited and the usual rule is to pay six percent interest.

When some of these people came to the mills they could not calculate their time and depended upon the integrity of the mill paymasters. Now the progress of education has been such that there is not one operative of the younger generation who can not calculate compound interest.

THEY ARE "GOOD LIVERS"

But this habit of thrift is not general enough. The mill people are good liver. They live well, demanding the best on the market and disdaining "seconds." They dress well. This might be disputed by muckrakers who peep into mills and see the operatives in their working clothes. About the best paid class of labor in the world is the locomotive engineer and sometimes he is a fright in his cab. The mill operative does not dress for a party when going to his looms. And yet in the mills of South Carolina there can be found tens of thousands of workers who are almost as tidy as the average stenographer or store clerk.

The great fault of the mill people, next to extravagance in dress and purchasing supplies, is in the preparation of food for the table. They are just ordinary Southern people and have that disposition to profligacy and waste, sometimes designated as hospitality, which knows no limitation on the amount cooked.

And a serious weakness in the economic life of these people is the fact that they do not know how to cook. They know how to sew and how to wear their clothes well, because they have a pattern to go by. But until in late years they have never been taught how to cook properly and what to eat.

But it is not an attribute of the mill people alone not to know that living high is not living well. That is a Southern characteristic, and most of the ill health of the South is due not to atmospheric or climatic conditions but to poorly prepared food and too much of it. A vast improvement in the diet of the mill workers has been observed in the last ten years. The food is prepared more thoroughly. This is due to the home economic campaigns of Winthrop College.

IMPROVED IN HEALTH

With regards to health, but a few words. I have been very greatly impressed with a statement from a country doctor that the people after going to the mills improve in health. They have now the responsibility for their own condition. Proper sanitation and an enlightenment in matters of hygiene have worked wonders in the condition of the people coming to the mills.

There was never a greater bit of bosh than the cartoon appearing in The New York World on the same page with the editorial reprinted in this edition of The Record. That sketch pictured mill children, supposedly about 13 years of age, emaciated, fevered and barefooted, working at the looms as at a treadmill. There is one thing that the mill workers have and that is the American trait of humor, and that cartoon would cause many a laugh among them, for it is too ridiculous and too far distant from the truth to cause resentment.

Not only are the mills more sanitary than the country, as can be proved by statistics as well as by the bright countenances of the people, but the management of the mills is seeking to promote health for the people, for in perhaps a third of the industrial communities of the State there are now trained nurses, employed by the mills, who go among the people, teaching them how to prevent illness. The mill managers know that the best work is obtained from an intelligent and from a well people.

The United States government has had experts in this State studying pelagra, hookworm and like modern excrescences of the plagues of mankind. It is found that there is more of such malady in the country than in the mills. By congregating the people

there is some danger of exposure to epidemics of measles and some such troubles, but also by getting them together there is the opportunity to build them up constitutionally so that they will resist disease. With regard to the health of the mill people I wish to make one criticism—that there is too much patent medicine taken by these people and they should heed the warnings of the physicians.

It has required a long time, it is admitted, for some of the mills of the State to work up to installing sewerage, but this has been because of financial trials. The mill villages of the State, as a rule, are built in the hills with large spaces for the houses and the cost of sewerage would be very heavy. But the mills are not asleep on this proposition.

All of the mills have some form of sanitary work, and many of them have now or are contracting for sewerage. There is a regular inspection from boards of health and from Commissioner Harris' textile inspectors.

AESTHETIC

Everything is being done by some mills to inculcate a love for the beautiful. The raw brick walls of mill buildings are softened with the ampelopsis or other close clinging vine. There are flower beds and rose gardens, and in several places fountains playing. At Great Falls there will be quite a number of fountains when the building work there is completed.

The mills have employed men and women to teach the employes how to grow flowers and vegetables. At the mill fairs it is remarkable how many beautiful specimens of potted plants have been exhibited, showing the development of the tastes of these people. They are becoming more and more settled, contented and home loving.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS

The operatives are now responsive and receptive. A few years ago one of the mills undertook to put screen doors and windows in all of the houses. The outside man soon reported that many of the houses showed "cat holes" cut in the wire for the ingress and egress of the fireside pet—along with flies and other "varmints."

But times have changed and the mill people themselves in several places are clamoring for screen doors and are paying for them. They realize what it means to protect their health.

Another case that has an amusing side, as well as a pathetic: A mill undertook to put bath tubs in the homes. The inspector in about two weeks reported that some of the tubs were being used for coal bins. But again times have changed. At Lockhart sewerage was installed. The operatives were told they would have to pay every time a closet got out of order through negligence. But one case has been reported. And the Southern mill man who kept coal in his bath tub was no worse than the New Englander who salted down two "shots" in his new tub.

It is remarkable how quickly some of the farm people have become adept operators, when it is considered that the only machinery they ever looked in the face was a home made wheelbarrow.

One of the vices of the modern mill operatives in the South is owning automobiles. In one mill community, I found a family of weavers riding to work every morning in a new Ford. These are the same people who are "oppressed," etc.

Night schools are attended by girls and women as well as by men. At one mill 79 were present. Of these 30 were females. (The number of females employed in mills is decreasing rapidly. This pleases mill managers. They don't care for women and children in the mills, and the best work is obtained from those families where the wife stays at home to look after things there.

RURAL CONDITIONS BETTER

From the foregoing rather dolorous accounts of farm conditions in this State 30 years ago it might appear that South Carolina was very backward. These remarks pertained to the struggles of the tenants, or renters. As we have pointed out those conditions were due to the circumstance of war, impoverishing the white people and putting them in competition with the negro, who required less.

Farming conditions today have changed greatly and this has been due to the patient efforts of numerous agencies, including the newspapers, led by the late Capt. F. W. Dawson of the Charleston News and Courier, the late Col. A. P. Butler, commissioner of agriculture, the agricultural departments of the South Carolina college, and continued to this day by numerous leaders in agricultural activities. The cotton mills have had a big hand in the agricultural reclamation of South Carolina. Even now it would not profit the mill workers to leave the mills in a body and go to the farms, and there are no other gainful occupations open to such a large body of dependent workers. Any injury to the mill business therefore will be reflected in a serious injury to the thousands dependent thereupon.

HIGH MORAL STANDARD

The morals of mill workers in the South could be used as an example for other communities to follow. Away back yonder, 75 years ago, when there was one small factory in Spartanburg county, none but the lowest element of human society was engaged in that work. Just why, we are unable to learn, but it was a fact and it gave mill workers a bad name. Col. Hammett and other far-seeing men in developing the mill industry began to select their employes for their new mills, and this process of selection and elimination has been going on constantly until the mill workers themselves regulate such matters now.

In the rural districts when the tenant farmers were dispirited "nothing seemed to matter much" and the standards of living and of morals were really not as high as they were immediately afterwards, for with the ogre of debt put behind them and with the jingle of ready cash to conjure up a more pleasing vision of life, the power of resistance was strengthened as the inclination to better domestic conditions began to unfold.

I am told by the Rev. Dr. Pike of Columbia, who for a score of years has been engaged in the beautiful work of reclaiming fallen women, that the number of girls in the rural districts who are imposed upon by vicious men is greatly in excess of the number of cases reported from manufacturing communities and that the quota from underpaid working women in other situations in life is much more than from the mill communities. This is due to two causes: First, the fact that the people are congregated in such a manner that opportunity and temptation are reduced mathematically; second, because the people themselves are not reduced to the extremity of seeking the necessities of life through the medium of shame.

CHURCH-GOING PEOPLE

The mill workers as a rule are more than merely clean living, they are actively religious and positively upright. They have a pride of class that would be a revelation to one who had never made a study of this phase of life. Education has had much to do with causing them to hold up their heads.

I can recall some of the first churches in mill communities, one story frame affairs known as "chapels," and town churches sent "missionaries" to the mills. How vastly different it is today.

All communities do not have similar church equipment, to be sure, but as a most striking example of what can be done, I point to the Cherokee avenue Baptist church in the city of Gaffney. I am told that this beautiful church, better in every way than most any other church in the State, was built by the contributions of the operatives themselves with such financial aid as they could secure.

There are many handsome church buildings in numerous mill centers, and the mill managers have contributed handsomely thereto, but it is the people who furnish the attendance. If some of our "big city churches" could get the attendance, the spirit, the enthusiasm of these mill churches, this would be a far better State and country. Their religion is not purely emotionalism, but is founded upon a right conception of the relations between God and man.

THE SCHOOLS

The school conditions in the mills are approaching 100 percent of efficiency. There are some communities where this is not the case, but in the mills where the greatest commercial success is being achieved, the school conditions are the best, I have watched the people studying from kindergarten to night school where grown men are bending with tremendous earnestness over their primers, studying to keep up with their children in day schools. The schools in mill communities are not taken as a mere matter of course, but for their full value. Compulsory attendance is not now really needed except to gather in the few mischievous boys who are hard to control.

This is not statistical compendium, but just a running account of conditions and circumstances. There are several points upon which I would like to have statistics and one of them is with reference to the kindergartens of the mill communities of the State. A kindergarten in a rural community would have been regarded with the same repugnance as those provincial people would have looked upon a freak of nature. The South for a long time did not take readily to a kindergarten system, but it has at last become accepted, and the work that is being done will be of great good. Nowhere is this so true as in the mill communities where the busy mothers may not have the time to give their little ones.

LOT OF INSURANCE

The mill people almost as a whole are insured. Bringing them together in large communities has made this possible. In the country such a condition might have been brought about, but that is doubtful. They carry what is known as "industrial insurance." with weekly payments. There are some companies which are also giving their operatives regular insurance, binding themselves to pay to the beneficiaries an amount equivalent to the year's earnings of the deceased. This imposes no obligation upon employe.

There are not many deaths among the mill people, for they are healthy. Nearly every mill community has a physician who tries to teach the people how to take care of themselves, and others are provided by the management with trained nurses, whose duties are largely educational in their nature.

When people first congregated in mill communities they had what was known as "burial aid societies," and the industrial insurance companies and some fraternal orders have made this unnecessary.

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL

The fraternal orders recruit many members in the mill communities. The men take pride in their lodges and the work of the degree teams is done splendidly. The lodges have been a good thing by offering the men an opportunity to come together in sociability and fellowship.

The mill young men have furnished the State with some of the best militia companies. Being accustomed to the drill of regular work in the mills, they make good soldiers. Of the men of the First South Carolina regiment that won glory in France there are hundreds of mill workers, and there are several excellent companies made up entirely of mill boys. Mill boys' names adorn the rolls of honor. Mill boys sleep in France.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

In sports the mill people take great delight. Among the mills of the Piedmont there are a dozen crack ball clubs every summer, and mill leagues are formed. From one of these came the mighty Joe Jackson. But this is a sport which gives only a few an opportunity to get exercise, and I find that basketball is becoming very popular.

Mill boys are organized into boy scout clubs and there are other ways of finding amusement and recreation. Perhaps as many as a dozen mill communities have gymnasiums, not makeshifts, but well equipped. Girls' classes are taught on certain days, although some of the ultra religious made quite a vehement protest in one mill town. This same religious sect holds a prayer meeting every time a moving picture show is given in that town, and a formal protest was registered against the bowling alleys as a contrivance of the devil.

Up to a few years ago the energy of the mill boys found vent in another way. Should a quarrel arise in the mill the participants would meet in front of the mill as soon as the whistle blew and fight it out with their knuckles. One superintendent tells me that he has not seen any "boys fights" in years. This is an evidence that the mill people find other things to do than quarrel and they don't have to fight to get a little exercise.

The mill companies have tried to improve the life of the mill communities in a few cases by giving pleasure and recreation parks to the people. A most notable instance of this kind is at Newberry, where President Z. F. Wright and Superintendent J. M. Davis have laid down a pattern which other mills have followed. The theory of this mill is that the people do not have to be nursed and coddled, and that all the people need is a little help and they will work out their own destiny. This mill seeks to put things at the command of the people who will put them to use.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Mill people take a lot of interest in public affairs. Not in the manner of the whittling club philosophers who sit around country stores and spit on the stove and lay down the laws for governing the universe. The mill people are interested and wish to have good government. One of their number has been elected to the State senate from Spartanburg, after having served in the house of representatives, another was elected to the house from York, and there have been others who have served in the Legislature as well as on the governing boards of towns and cities. Some of the most active and intelligent members of the city council of Columbia have been the representatives from the mills.

NEW LABOR LAW

The mill managers almost uniformly praise the regulative laws of the State of South Carolina and compliment Commissioner Harris upon the tact as well as sincerity with which he enforces them. But there is a feeling of disgust over the proposed federal child labor law. Some of the mill men declare frankly that it will hurt the mills, but nearly every one states that the greatest danger is not to the mills themselves but to the people who will be turned out of employment.

Take the case of a young girl as an instance. At the age of 15 many of them are as nearly grown in the South as they are at 17 in the North. They have become accustomed to necessities that they should not be deprived of. This quite numerous class of employes would be turned out of the mills by the New England meddlers. Will the mothers be forced back into the mills to leave the children at home and no compulsory attendance law to keep them out of mischief?. Those who are sincerely interested in the wholesome future of the girls of the mill communities are regarding this step with many misgivings. But congress may refuse to pass it.

There have been some strikes in this State. I will not discuss them, for they are incidents rather than conditions.

I have observed the disquieting aftermath of one strike. Well trained weavers and good citizens sought to leave a certain mill because they wished peace and they were disturbed by the constant agitation going on among the people where they had been working and where a strike had been settled, but where some of the agitators remained and were restless. The morale of a mill is as sensitive as a woman's honor, and disturbances of peaceful conditions is likely to destroy the effectiveness and perhaps the usefulness of the enterprise.

When I see cartoons in yellow journals portraying mill managers as brutish men of huge girth and bestial countenance, I am amused. For the mill managers of this state are sober, kindly men. Far from being gluttons, they are moderate. I dropped in upon one manager at lunch time. He was boiling an egg, and this with a bit of toast, which he braised himself, and a glass of milk made up his lunch.

THE HOME LIFE

There is no way more apt for the description of the change in the home life of the mill people than to compare it with the development of school conditions. The home of the mill operative today is as far ahead of the tenant farm house as the brick school

building is ahead of the old puncheon boards. As I have stated elsewhere the people came to the mills with little furniture, no home comforts.

A peep into their homes now will reveal a picture of tidiness and coziness. I have been into their homes, I have sat with the mill men in lodge meetings, I have eaten with them, I have been in their schools, churches and Sunday schools. I also know something about the rural conditions in the South of the time of their migration to the mills, and I am frank to say that I don't believe a sanitary metal bed would have found itself into one percent of the rural homes of the people today in mills whose homes are now equipped throughout with the nicest and most substantial kind of furniture. It is a fact, heart-breaking but true, that some of the people in coming to the mill had to set up housekeeping with beds fashioned out of refuse lumber. But that was so long ago as to be of a part with the conditions in this country when Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett slept on earth floors, and we don't look down upon them today for that.

The home life of the mill people is as near the normal as can be found in this country and parental discipline is about as sanely administered and as promptly responded to. The mill buildings in this State have been treated æsthetically in order to inspire the people to improve their little homes with vines and flowers, and one great mill man of Greenville, the late W. B. Moore, employed a German gardner to teach his people how to make their homes attractive.

NOT A NEW STORY

There is nothing new in what I have written. William Gregg in his annual report of the operations of the Graniteville mills half a century ago described about the things that I have seen in the mill communities of this day. Col. August Kohn prepared a very interesting book 15 years ago in which he went into more detail with reference to the mill situation, but told about the same things that I have enumerated here.

I have seen the best conditions in the mills because that is what I was open to receive in the way of impressions. I sought to learn if all of the things alleged against the mills were true. I am frank to say that I found some of the mill conditions far from perfect and a few little things give excuse for the highly colored articles of excitement writers. I could go to the back door or even the nursery of a fashionable home in the most cultured circles of the country and no doubt I could find untidiness or I could pick up stories of a sensational nature that would make good reading and would cause the world to look with disdain upon the people who move in those circles. But that would not be a true picture of the people so characterized.

Nor is there any true picture of the mill people of South Carolina which presents them as abnormal or subnormal, or their conditions of life as otherwise than normal, in compatibility with the circumstances of life. They are, as I said in the outset, just plain, every day human, and the mill managers are humane, thoughtful and deeply interested. And this is saying little for some of the mill financiers of the South, who have had to carry burdens that the careless world cannot estimate.

If the mill people have been segregated, it is not their fault. If there is any fault in our scheme of existence in which they are concerned it is with the remainder of the world for failing to know them better and to appreciate them more.

APPENDIX G.

COTTON AN ARISTOCRAT.

In a former report, I called attention to the fact that cotton during the World War had temporarily supplanted silks as the aristocrat among fabrics. As a matter of fact, as one result of the war, cotton goods have come permanently into more popular favor. The once homely gingham has become a costume that is worn by the most fastidious. And some of the most beautiful ginghams in the world are made right here in South Carolina.

WHEN CALICOES AND PRINTS WERE WORN

Ginghams were first made in this country during the first part of the second half of the Nineteenth Century and were then used primarily for aprons. Calicoes and prints were the fabrics used for cheap dresses. These sold for eight or nine cents a yard. The colors were poor and not fast. The fabric was coarse. The dresses were only used during the hours of hard work when the wearer did not care how soiled or torn they became. Immediately after the Civil War, when prices were at their highest peak, prints rose to forty odd cents a yard and ginghams were only a few cents more. In 1864 Amoskeag Prints were forty-three cents and Pacific Prints were forty-six, while Everett Ginghams were forty-seven and a half cents, and Lancaster Ginghams were one cent higher. The ginghams were yarn dyed and were a better constructed fabric, consequently a more durable and satisfactory cloth for rough dresses. Gingham house dresses therefore supplanted calico dresses for working garments and today there are at least ten gingham house and porch dresses sold to every one print dress.

EARLY PREJUDICE AGAINST COTTONS

When our grandmothers went shopping for dress fabrics; silks, linens, and woollens were at a reasonable price, except directly after the Civil War. No woman would consider buying cotton cloth for anything but rough wear. Our mothers in turn deprecated the value of cotton fabrics for dresses and instilled the same prejudice in their daughters, which state of affairs lasted until recently.

Certain cotton manufacturers had attempted from time to time to make fine ginghams with little or no success. David and John Anderson, the great Scotch gingham manufacturers, have made a very fine gingham for more than sixty years and have sold a quantity of it in this country. Up to 1914 the demand for fine gingham and for David and John Anderson's fine imported gingham was practically synonymous. Today it would be hard to enumerate all the different rival brands of domestic and fine ginghams used in this country.

THE WAR FORCES PURCHASES

During the war all goods grew scarce. People wished to economize. Prices went soaring. Silks, linens and woollens went out of reach of those who wished to guard their pennies and there was a rush on the cheaper materials. The dealers' shelves were gradually emptied of cotton cloths and the manufacturers' output of dress fabrics, being converted to a large extent by the Government into contracts for war materials, hindered the dealers from replenishing their stock enough to care for the demand. They consequently pushed the goods they had left over. These included the fine cotton cloths which manufacturers had made prior to the war with little success. Women now bought them and found that high grade ginghams of fast colors and beautiful designs were made in this country and could be had at reasonable prices. Fine gingham dresses became the vogue. The barrier of traditional mistrust for domestic fine cotton cloths was broken. They were bought and used because they were comparatively inexpensive—and there was little else to buy.

THE USES OF COTTON GOODS

The average man has a very slight conception of the multitudinous and varied uses to which the products of the cotton textile industry are put after they leave the looms on which they are woven. Primarily the reader should understand that cotton fabrics, as a rule, are the cheapest fabrics woven, and those which are being constantly con-

sumed. After a cotton shirt is worn out the man throws it away; after a woman's skirt is worn out she disposes of it. Silks and woollens may be remade into other garments, but cotton fabrics find their ultimate end in rags for paper stock.

The commonest conversion of gray goods as they are called when they leave the looms, or to the uninitiated unbleached cottons, is the familiar bleach cotton cloth on sale in all our large drygoods stores. This is used for various purposes and the finish is most varied, according to the instructions given by the purchaser to the bleacher or dyer who takes the gray cloth from the mill and handles it from that point. Ordinary bleached cottons are finished very soft without much starch for nainsooks, longcloth, mulls, etc.; or are starched more firmly and made into lawns, organdies and similar fabrics.

The same constructions, or not to be too technical, cloths having the same number of warp threads and filling threads are made by the bleacher or dyer into most widely different appearing fabrics. The ordinary conversion is simply bleaching, referred to above, but another common method of handling is mercerization which produces the bright lustrous effect familiar to every housewife. This is produced by treating the cloth to a bath of caustic soda, a process discovered by Mercer in 1850 and very generally used since that time. Mercerized goods are made into fine underwear, waists or heavier fabrics, skirts, etc. Innumerable combinations of colors and printed effects are produced by the dyer and printer.

One of the extensive modern uses to which cotton is put is in the manufacture of the fabric for automobile tires. The beautiful new mill at Winnsboro and some of the other plants in this State are engaged upon this class of goods entirely.

COTTON AS ARTIFICIAL LEATHER

The public does not appreciate the fact that hundreds of thousands of yards of cotton cloth are made into artificial leather and used in the automobile trade for tops and upholstery. Drills and twills in enormous quantities are used for the lining of shoes, both bleached and starched in the natural or unbleached state. When Dame Fashion decreed the very high shoes worn by women some years ago, the capacities of mills and finishing plants were taxed to the utmost to supply the needed material.

Another very large use of cotton fabrics is in the manufacture of corsets. A very good quality is always used in the body of the corset; coutils, a herring-bone weave, being principally used. The steels are covered with a twill which takes millions of yards annually. Most beautiful patterns of fancy Jacquard fabrics are designed and supplied by our mills. These are mercerized and dyed usually a flesh pink. The result is a most attractive fabric.

Brassieres consume hundreds of thousands of yards. These are woven in most attractive patterns enhanced by the use of artificial silk which our finishing plants have learned to handle in combination with cotton without difficulty.

THE MERCERIZED PROCESS

Cotton fabrics which a few years ago were placed on the market having a dull and almost harsh feel, are now finished with a soft, glossy effect, giving to the cloth a rich silky appearance. This effect is brought about by mercerizing a fabric, and by passing it through a Schriener calender.

A cotton fibre in its natural state has an irregular surface; sometimes it is twisted to the right, then to the left and in other places there is no twist at all. After these fibres have been mercerized they become round and glossy. This result is transferred to the cloth, so that in a mercerized fabric a chemical action has taken place which adds a lustre to the cloth by rounding out all the threads.

IN CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES

An industry which the public would not readily recognize as a user of cotton goods is the motion picture business. Every curtain on which the story of adventure or current event is thrown is made of cotton cloth which has been specially treated to obtain the best effect. With a slight use of one's imagination one can realize to what extent thousands and thousands of yards are required. There is hardly a hamlet throughout the land which does not have its moving picture house.

If the number of moving picture theatres seems large, what must the number of houses and other buildings in the country mean. It cannot be computed. In each of these there are window shades on almost every window, and these window shades require renewal at fairly frequent intervals. They are made of cotton goods and looms devoted to their manufacture must move continuously to supply their demand. Very special processes of finishing and dyeing are required to get the effect known as "holland" and other well-known results.

THE WIRE COVERERS' QUOTA

The electrical trade consumes thousands of yards of cotton cloth annually in a finish which has been most carefully developed for the purpose of insulation. Electric cables are all covered with paper and cotton insulation materials. The cotton cloth is prepared by most carefully burning off all the surface nap, or "singeing" as it is known technically, and then bleaching or semi-bleaching the goods, which process thoroughly removes the sizing used by the mill in weaving. The finished product is ironed, or "calendered" to a predetermined thickness, four and one-half, five mills, etc., as the case may be.

The uses already referred to are but a very small part of the conversions to which the product of our cotton textile looms are put, and the list could be added to at great length. Athletic underwear, shirts, collars, waiters' coats and aprons, the lining of pockets in men's suits, draperies in our houses, etc., all require cotton goods. Is it any wonder that with this in mind, and the fact that cotton fabrics are used up and thrown away, it requires the more or less constant operation of 700,000 looms and our numerous bleaching, dyeing and printing establishments to supply the needs of 110,000,000 people.

The development of the artificial silk industry may well come to be looked upon, some time in the future, as one of the romances of 20th-century trade. Originally invented as a really false substitute for silk, the fibre and the fabrics made from it have come to occupy legitimate places of their own among textiles. Although the name "artificial" silk still remains in use, it has lost its original significance, and is in reality only an unfortunate hold-over from an earlier day.

No longer is the new fibre feared by the manufacturers of real silk products; nor is it necessary for it to borrow glory from the genuine silk it once attempted to militate. Silk from the cocoon of the silkworm—and no other, according to official rulings, can honestly be called silk—occupies the highest impregnable place among textiles, a place untouched by any imitations. Artificial silk, on the other hand, under modern methods of manufacture and adaptation, has long since attained such a position that it can afford to stand on its own merits. It is unfortunate and surprising that no more suitable individual name has thus far been devised.

APPENDIX H.

THE MILL COMMUNITY SCHOOL

(Extracts from Annual Report of W. A. Shealy, State Supervisor of Mill Schools.)

The Mill School Supervisor seeks to offer to the mills of South Carolina the expert services of the State Department of Education in planning buildings and equipment, and in the organization of classroom work to conform to the best standards and usages.

Like most school jobs, this one becomes bigger and bigger from year to year. When one task is completed two more open up. Scores and scores of new school buildings have been completed in the mill villages during the past four years only to be found too small to accommodate the multitude of bright children who have clamored for admission. Never before have the mill schools been so crowded as they are today, and the most hopeful sign is the wonderful increase in the higher grades. One random example: Four years ago Pelzer enrolled 29 in the high school grades. This year there are 93 in the high school.

Quite a large number of new buildings are now being completed where mill children will attend school. Monarch in Union and Pelzer have each commenced work on \$100,000 buildings which will be the gift of the mills. Buildings are being enlarged at a number of places.

The biggest single school development ever undertaken in the State is being worked out to take care of the complex and congested conditions which exist in the mill area situated just outside the city of Greenville. The plan is to consolidate districts 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, and 8E into one district; to levy a special tax of twenty odd mills and bonds sufficient to provide buildings to meet the needs of the 5,000 children now in these schools; to establish a Central high school to be organized along modern lines.

This new district will embrace the following schools in addition to the new high school: Mills-Dunean, Judson, Brandon, Woodside, City View, West Greenville, Monaghan, Poe, Samson, Bleachery, Park Place, and Sans Souci. The proposed area has an assessed valuation of over \$8,000,000. With the exception of Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, it will be the richest school district in the State. Its property valuation will be higher than any one of the twenty-eight poorer counties of the State. Thirty-one counties have fewer white children than this section now enrolls. It will have more white children in school than any other school district in the State.

This new district will embrace nine of the largest cotton mills in the State, several smaller ones, a number of other enterprises, five large Greenville suburbs and a large rural section. Added to these are exceptional railroad, interurban, street car, and highway facilities, which will contribute to the enrollment of the new high school. The enrollment should reach 1,000 within three years.

A large majority of the mills in the State are running a night shift thereby doubling their spindle-hour capacity. Many are enlarging their plants. Entirely new developments are in sight. Hundreds of new houses have been built and other hundreds have been ordered built. All this means a tremendous increase in school enrollment. It adds to our already congested classrooms. It demands a large expansion of our present school plants.

Mill officials are wide awake to the situation. They have contributed millions of dollars to their schools and are more liberal today than ever before. Most of our mill presidents are native South Carolinians. They are proud of their schools, and are anxious to improve them. They are proud of the army of bright, clean, healthy, promising children, and are offering every advantage to make good men and women.

Recently the Commissioner of Industries of the State of Massachusetts was in our State making an official study of some of our big cotton mills. After carefully inspecting one of our pure mill schools, he said, "Well, you've got us beat. We have no such children in the mills of New England."

APPENDIX I.

LETTERS FROM MILL PRESIDENTS.

(I submit herewith letters, and extracts from letters from mill presidents. I do not necessarily endorse their views, but this is a year when we are face to face with a situation which may require firm action, I am passing the correspondence along—B. H.)—

Jas. D. Hammett of Anderson, President of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association:"

"The mills in the State, generally, have been running full time, with full complement of labor. In fact labor has been more abundant than could be properly taken care of by the mills. At the moment, because of excessively low water in the streams, which affects the hydro-electric power plants, the mills will be forced to curtail their running time one day in each week until the condition of the streams is changed, and a normal condition produced.

"The cotton market has advanced, perhaps, more rapidly than has the dry goods market, and while every manufacturer in South Carolina is sincere in their desire to have a profitable price for the producer of cotton, they do not overlook the fact that a hesitancy on the part of buyers of goods has been in evidence for the last two or three weeks, and quite a resistance to prices of goods based on the present cotton market is in evidence. This condition may change, and we hope very much it will change, but many manufacturers are of the opinion that America, and particularly the Southern States, are very much interested in a final and happy settlement of the European problem, believing that permanent prosperity to the grower of cotton and to the manufacturer of cotton, can not be enjoyed with so large a proportion of the world's population in an unhappy and unsettled financial condition.

"There has been some propaganda on the part of interested parties to produce a feeling that the mills are more prosperous than the conditions justify, and while the mills are more prosperous than a year ago, when profits did not exist, we cannot truthfully claim a profit for our product that is quite up to expectations. As a matter of fact, the purchaser of cotton on today's market and the seller of print cloths on today's market, or the seller of sheetings on today's market, would find profits so very limited as to hardly take care of the depreciation account. Personally, I deplore, and think it a very great mistake, for interested parties to create a false impression in the minds of the public in order that stock speculation might be encouraged.

"The mills have viewed with more or less alarm the migration of a great many farmers to the mills. While it is always pleasant to have a full complement of labor, it is not altogether satisfactory to have more labor than can be properly taken care of. In addition to this condition we feel it unfortunate that so many farmers, whether land-owners or tenants, are migrating from the farms, and becoming consumers instead of producers. We feel that this is a condition that is, perhaps, temporary, and very much hope something may develop that will more nearly balance the situation, and have a full complement of producers as well as a full complement of consumers.

"Generally speaking, I regard the condition at the mills as very much better than was the case a year ago, and, barring accidents, or unforeseen financial or political difficulties, believe the mills will be able to continue in full operation for a great many months, but do not care to be a party to misleading the public into believing that, at present, boom times are being experienced by the mills."

Jacob Phinizy, Granitville:

"I think I can safely say that our mills are running better at present than they have in the past eighteen (18) months. We are operating on full time, and have our products sold through November and December of this year and partly sold for the month of January, 1923.

"The State of South Carolina is on the verge of great prosperity and industrial development and we expect the Textile Industry to lead all others in its onward march.

"There is possibly one thing that may hinder this onward movement on the part of this industry and that is, the matter of taxes. It is vitally important that the

State from now on keep its expenditures within its means and we strongly advocate that the present law taxing incomes be amended or repealed.

"New England capitalists are looking in our direction for their future development and expansion. I fear that our sister State, North Carolina is going to be the real benefactor, unless we can offer them the same inducements. We must not let a near-sighted policy on our part drive away from us into North Carolina, Georgia or Alabama a business which naturally belongs to us.

"We go on record as advocating a thorough and competent educational system throughout the State up to certain limitations; our new school building, which was completed last year at a cost of \$200,000, will always be a monument to this Corporation, as a leader in educational work. We are also in favor of public improvements of all kinds, principally good roads consistent with surrounding conditions.

"I trust what I have written you will be a direct cause for thought on the part of our Legislative Bodies and the prominent men of this State. Let us not be foolish and drive away a business, which if landed, will be of considerable benefit to all parties concerned. We must have bleacheries and more cotton mills and we must adjust our laws where they can operate on a profitable basis, unless we do this they will go elsewhere."

From a mill president whose authority to use his name has not been given.

"I am very much discouraged at the existing laws in South Carolina with reference to capital and corporations, and until our Senate and Legislature puts themselves on record with some progressive legislation along this line, we will not attract foreign capital to our State. I could have influenced a two million dollar corporation to come to this State three months ago but for the State Income Tax Law.

"I will be glad to discuss in detail the great handicaps South Carolina is now laboring under in this respect as compared with North Carolina and other Southern States. Another thing which is very unfortunate and detrimental to the interests of the State is the agitation of the hydro-electric tax; this tax, if put into effect, will be passed on by the power companies to the consumers of power, and the textile interests will then be laboring under a disadvantage as compared with North Carolina in this respect.

"I am a South Carolinian now, and have been for twelve years, and I love South Carolina; she has been good to me and I have made many dear friends; furthermore, my business has prospered wonderfully, and having said this I feel that I am free to speak as a South Carolinian. I am ashamed and mortified that our State Legislature and Senate are so provincial and narrow, when by progressive and business like policies our State would go forward by leaps and bounds. During the last twelve years I have seen some of the most foolish legislation passed in this State that any State has ever been guilty of. Some years ago you will remember they put all of the insurance companies out of business by a fool law, and my own business had two million dollars worth of insurance cancelled; I was entirely without protection until we had formed mutual companies to take care of our insurance at a very high rate, and in an unsatisfactory manner.

"I have been laboring to build up the interests of South Carolina, and with a coterie of business men in Greenville, Chester, and various parts of the State, I have been collecting data with reference to State taxes and other legislation, and have endeavored to bring this to the attention of the various Senators and Legislators in order to put the facts before them and get them to thinking along progressive lines. It is time that South Carolina was coming out into the sun, but frankly, I am discouraged when I look to the future. We have some very able men in politics in our State, but the vast majority in our law making bodies are of small caliber, and the State is seriously suffering thereby.

"I think that North Carolina is the most progressive State today in the Union, and more foreign capital is being invested there than in any State in the South. We could get a very liberal share of this capital if we could only show to the outside world that we wanted it to come and would make our State attractive for their investments. There is not one single thing that I know of that I can bring forward as an argument why South Carolina should be favored over any other State in in-

ducing capital to come here, but on the contrary there is every reason why they should go some where else. The best State income tax law that I know of is that of the State of Massachusetts; North Carolina also has a good law in this respect.

"I am writing you this personally and not for publication, as I know you too love South Carolina and want to see her prosper, and feel that I can talk plainly to you, and the time has come for plain talking with reference to this matter. Our State is lagging behind in everything, and the unfortunate part of it is that the North and East know it. Upon a recent visit to Boston and the East I was amazed to find the information regarding our State possessed by Eastern capitalists and business men and they were ridiculing the State unmercifully on our short-sighted and narrow policies."

Leroy Springs, President of the Lancaster Mills:

"I think the mills in this State are in a very good physical and financial condition. While the manufacturing profit has been very small for the past year, I think the mills where well managed have been able to hold their own, and some of them to make a reasonable profit. Where mills have made money it has been due largely to economical management and wise purchase of cotton."

John T. Woodside, Greenville:

"While conditions are slightly better than they were a year ago, in our line, we are apprehensive, owing to the world-wide disturbed and unsettled conditions."

W. P. Hamrick, Pacific Mills, Columbia:

"It looks now that the textile business might be reasonably prosperous for at least the next few months. The only thing I see that might be detrimental is that cotton might go so high as to cause some interruption, but if cotton stays at a reasonable price, I believe we may expect reasonable good business for some time to come."

Jas. C. Self, Greenwood:

"As a whole, I think the mills are enjoying a larger share of prosperity than at the same time last year, and a larger percentage of them are operating on full time. There seems to be, so far as my information goes, an abundant supply of help, and the mills of the State are giving attractive opportunities for employment."

Alexander Long, Aragon, Rock Hill:

"I think the cotton mills in South Carolina are unquestionably in better condition than they were a year ago. All the mills so far as I know are running on full time, and have some orders ahead. The only thing I am afraid of at this time is that cotton on account of the scarcity may go to a price where there will be no profit in manufacturing same into cloth. Such a condition would in my opinion be bad for the cotton farmer as well as the manufacturer."

Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg:

"All of the mills that can obtain fuel are being operated at full time. About a year ago quite a number of mills were unable to make money. At the present time, however, I think most of them are operating profitably, although there are some lines that show very little, if any, margin of profit."

Aug. W. Smith, Brandon Mills, Greenville:

"The condition of the mills in this section is all right at present. We have orders that will keep us running at full time for the next three months, and I think the prospects for future sales are good. I don't see why the mills cannot keep fully employed for the first six months of 1923. I think most of the mills have all of their cotton secured and there is a fair profit between the raw material and the manufactured article. Labor is plentiful at this time and all seem to be happy and contented. They are getting food wages, and are in better condition than when wages were higher. I am very optimistic for the future of the cotton mills of the South."

W. E. Beattie, Victor-Monaghan, Greenville:

"As far as I am informed the mills of this State are more prosperous than they were a year ago. General market conditions have been better than they were a year ago, although the advance of cotton beyond 25 cents has chilled the sale of goods to some extent."

FACTS AND FIGURES ALARMING.

Coles Phinizy, Graniteville:

"To my mind there is an alarming note in the facts and figures we have secured from a most reliable source and which we believe to be absolutely true; 'For ten years ending Jan. 1st, 1922, Alabama has increased her spindles 44 per cent, Georgia 34 per cent, South Carolina 18 per cent, and North Carolina 58 per cent. On January 1, 1922, there were under construction, the following; Alabama 5,000 spindles, Georgia, 10,000, Texas, 15,000; Tennessee, 21,000; North Carolina, 351,676 and South Carolina, NONE. The capital stock invested in cotton mills on January 1, 1922 was \$159,035,370 in North Carolina and \$119,035,370 in South Carolina. This difference of \$40,000,000 just about equals all of the banks' capital in South Carolina.' So many of our good citizens in South Carolina do not seem to realize what is going on and unless matters of this kind are brought to their attention they pass as events unnoticed."

INDEX

Letter of Transmittal

Report, General Statement	3
Hydro-Electric Power	5
Cotton Seed Oil Industry	6
Fertilizer Industry	7
Textile Industry	7
Leading Textile Counties	9
Textile Summary	10
Child Labor Laws	11
Why Are We Standing Still?	11
A Great Future Ahead	14
Chief Inspector's Report	16
Complaints and Prosecutions	24
Improvements in Property	26

Tables.

I. Directory of Cotton Mills	32-36
II. Textile Comparisons (December)	37
III. Textile Comparisons (August)	37
IV. Employment Comparisons	37
V. Textiles by Counties (December)	38
VI. Textiles by Counties (August)	39-40
VII. Child Labor Statistics	41
VIII. Cotton Seed Oil	41-42
IX. Cotton Seed Comparisons	42
X. Cotton Seed Oil by Counties	43
XI. Consolidated Summary All Counties	44
XII. All Industries by Counties	45-57
XIII. Summary Seven Counties	58-61

Appendices.

A. Problem Facing Northern Mills	88
B. Why the Mills Go Southward	94
C. Our Debt to the Cotton Mills	96
D. New England Cotton Mill Men Hopeful	97
E. Hydro-Electric Development	99
F. The Truth About the Cotton Mills	102
G. Cotton an Aristocrat	113
H. The Mill Community School	116
I. Letters From Mill Presidents	117

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

MAY 16 1923



3 0112 073156348